

The Mining Journal

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1769.—VOL. XXXIX.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1869.

(WITH SUPPLEMENT) {STAMPED .. SIXPENCE, UNSTAMPED .. FIVEPENCE

MR. JAMES CROFTS, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL.
(Established 1842.)
Mr. Crofts transacts business in the way of PURCHASE or SALE of every description of stocks, but particularly BRITISH MINES, at net prices. All orders made in the utmost punctuality, and advice given as to the nature and eligibility of INVESTMENTS when required.
GREAT ROYALTON.—These shares are specially recommended at the present price, as they must very considerably rise in the course of a few months. It is opening out wonderfully, and will, undoubtedly, be a great mine.

MR. W. H. BUMPUS, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C., has FOR SALE the following SHARES, free of commission:—
35 Anglo-Argentine, 21s. 10 Great Laxey, £18½. 50 So. Condurow, 38s 6d
50 Anglo-Brazil, 10s 3d 50 Gt. No. Laxey, 22s. 20 So. Condurow, 38s 6d
10 Calbeck Fells, 24s 6d 50 Gonamen, 20s 6d. 15 South Darren, 38s.
50 Carn Camborne, 9s. 5 Great Vor, £14½. 50 Taquaril, 12s.
15 Chiverton, £8 8s. 9d. 10 Marke Valley, £8½. 20 Untd. Mexican, £8½.
30 Chontales, 26s. 70 North Treskerby, 13s. 5 West Caradon, £4½.
100 Drake Walls, 16s. 9d. 35 New Lovell, 34s. 5 Wt. Chiverton, £48½.
50 Don Pedro, £23½ pm. 30 Postarena, 28s. 3d. 5 W. Rose Down, £32.
15 East Caradon, £5 8s 9d. 70 Prince of Wales, 22s 3d. 200 W. Drake Walls, 5s 9d
20 East Grouville, £4½. 100 Royalton, 16s. 9d. 20 Wt. Godolphin, 24s 9d
100 Frontino, 25s. 9d. 50 Rossa Grande, 23s. 20 West Basset, 21s.
15 Frank Mills, £4½. 50 Sao Vicente, 6s. 10 Wh. Grenville, 49s. 6d
35 Gen. Brazilian, 14s. 5 Spearne Moor, £21½.

MR. WILIAM WARD,
95, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C.

MR. THOMAS SPARGO, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
224 and 225, GRESHAM HOUSE,
OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

JOHN RISLEY, (SWORN) STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,
48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

MR. Y. CHRISTIAN, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
11, ROYAL EXCHANGE, E.C.
Bankers: Bank of England.

MR. G. D. SANDY, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Daily Price List on application post free. References exchanged.

MR. T. A. MUNDY, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
38, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, E.C.
Bankers: City Bank.

MR. WILLIAM SEWARD, STOCK AND MINING SHARE BROKER,
19, THORNTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Every description of shares BOUGHT and SOLD at the best market prices.

MR. J. H. COCK, STOCK AND MINING SHAREDEALER,
74, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Fifteen years' experience in Cornwall and London.
Business transacted in all the leading mines, and those difficult of purchase or sale negotiated.
SPECIAL BUSINESS in Van Consols, From Fawcett, New Lovell, South Condurow, and Ding Dong, and Perran Vyan—this mine is now being brought out by an influential party and is worthy consideration.

MESSRS. J. HUME AND CO., STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS,
74, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON
(fronting the Stock Exchange).
Publishers of "THE INVESTMENT RECORD AND MINING REVIEW," which contains particulars of Van Lead Mine, Van Consols, Great Rock, &c.
A list of Dividend Mines, paying 10 to 30 per cent. on the price of shares.
Closing Prices.
East Lovell £16 to £17 2s 6d
Prince of Wales 20s. 2s 6d
Van 36½ to 37½
Van Consols 23½ to 24½
Chiverton 23½ to 24½
Great Vor 14 to 14½
SPECIAL BUSINESS in East Lovell, Prince of Wales, Van, Van Consols, &c.
Business transacted in all the leading mines, and those difficult of purchase or sale negotiated.
Bankers: The London Joint-Stock Bank.

MATTHEW GREENE, MINING OFFICES,
14, PINNER'S HALL, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Bankers: Bank of England.

SPECIAL.
MATTHEW GREENE has been conducting mining operations in the "Van District" for some years past, and is well acquainted with all the mines in the neighbourhood. Every information can be had concerning the "Van Mine, Van Consols, East Van, Aberdunant, and South Van." Intending investors will do well to consult M. G. before embarking in any of the many mines which are being offered at fabulous prices, which are certainly highly speculative, as no mining work has been done, or any preparations made for working them. Large sums of money are being made in this district, and without proper caution and good advice, large sums of money will be lost.

MR. T. ROSEWARNE, 81, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

T. R. has BUSINESS in the following mines, at close market prices:—
Bedford Consols. East Caradon. New Lovell.
Bedford United. East Caradon. Prince of Wales.
Don Pedro. Frontino and Bolivia. West Drake Walls.
T. R. is in a position to give bona fide advice respecting the principal Welsh mines now in full work, also upon some important untried sets, having been twice well over the district of Llanidloes, Aberystwith, and vicinity within the last few weeks; parties will do well, therefore, to consult one practically capable of giving advice before embarking their capital.
There are several good mines in Cornwall worthy of attention at the present low price; there can be no doubt but what they will ere long have a great rise in value.
T. R. is BUYER of Calbeck Fells shares.
T. R. has SPECIAL BUSINESS in the following mines—Holmbush and Kelly Bray United, Llanidloes Lead Mine, Van, Van Consols, Bronfloyd, Tygwyn.
Money advanced to any extent on good mining shares.
Office hours Ten to Four. Bankers: Bank of England.

DOLWEN LEAD MINE.—WANTED TO BUY, ONE HUNDRED SHARES, 10s. paid.
Sellers must state number and price to Mr. GRANVILLE GRANVILLE, Forest Lodge, Queen's-road, Reading, Berks.

MR. WILLIAM MARLBOROUGH, 1, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C. (Established 15 years), has FOR SALE the FOLLOWING SHARES, at net prices:—
15 Aberdunant, £2½. 25 Gt. So. Tolgus, 18s. 3d. 25 So. Condurow, 38s 6d
25 Anglo-Brazil, 10s. 3d. 50 Gen. Brazil, 3s 6d pm. 20 South Merilyn, 23s.
25 Chontales, 26s. 50 Gen. Brazil, 3s 6d pm. 20 Tincroft, £15½.
50 Cook's Kitchen, £12½. 4 Herodsfoot, £42½. 50 Taquaril, 3s. 6d. pm.
40 Drake Walls, 15s. 3d. 10 Marke Valley, £8½. 5 Van, £37½.
(ex div.) 20 New Lovell, 38s. 9d. 50 Van Consols, £211s 3d
50 Don Pedro, £23 8s 9d. 30 No. Treskerby, 12s. 6d. 5 West Caradon, £4½.
15 East Caradon, £5 8s 9d. 25 North Crofty, 12s. 6d. 5 W. Godolphin, 20s. 3d
20 E. Carn Brea, 11s. 9d. 25 Port Phillip, 30s. 5 Wheel Seton, £49½.
10 Frank Mills, £3 18s 9d. 40 Prince of Wales, 21s 9d. 1 West Seton, £18s.
100 Frontino, 25s. 6d. 50 Rossa Grande, 8s. 9d. 5 Wt. Kitty, 5s.
10 Great Laxey, £18½. 50 Wh. Grenville, 49s. 6d. 5 Wh. Ann, £14½
5 Gt. No. Laxey, 22s. premium.

MR. GEORGE BUDGE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
No. 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C. (Established 30 years).
10 Van, £37½; 50 Van Consols; 90 Holmbush and Kelly Bray, £4; 50 Prince of Wales; 1 Devon Great Consols, £17½; 30 Drake Walls, 17s.; 35 Wheel Grenville, 49s. 6d.; 100 Perran Wheal Vyan, 10s.; 50 Wheel Crebhor, 9s.; 2 Minera, £17½; 2 South Caradon, £37½; 100 Lovell Consols; 2 West Seton, £187½; 50 East Rosewarne, 5s.; 30 Redmoor, 3s. 9d.; 100 Anglo-Brazilian, 11s.; 40 Chontales, 27s. 6d.; 100 General Brazilian, 4s. 6d. prem.; 200 Taquaril, 3s. 6d. prem.; 500 Worthing, 4s. 9d. prem.
SPECIAL BUSINESS in Van, Great Rock, Van Consols, Okef Tor, and Wheel

CORNISH AND FOREIGN MINES—TO SHAREHOLDERS AND OTHERS.
PETER WATSON'S "WEEKLY MINING CIRCULAR AND SHARE LIST—SYNOPSIS OF CORNISH AND DEVON MINES," of Friday, July 16, No. 541, Vol. XL, price 6d. each copy, forwarded on application, contains information on the following mines:—
Great Rock. Wheal Trelawny. North Crofty.
New Lovell. East Lovell. Frontino.
East New Lovell. Great Western. Australian United.
West Caradon. Great Wheal Vor. Chontales.
South Great Work. West Great Work. Port Phillip.
With Important Statistical Information respecting the Tin Trade, Stocks of Tin, &c.

INVESTMENT OR SPECULATION.—A SELECTED LIST OF RAILWAYS, BANKS, MINES, COLONIAL SECURITIES, FOREIGN GOVERNMENT BONDS, &c., forwarded to bona fide investors on application, in addition to the high rate of interest many of the above are paying, there is now every probability of a great rise in market value.

PETER WATSON, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
79, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON
(three doors only from Hercules-passage, entrance to the Stock Exchange).
Twenty-four years' experience.
(Two in Cornwall and Twenty-two in London.)
Bankers: The Alliance Bank, and the Union Bank of London.
References given and required (when necessary) in all the principal towns of the United Kingdom.

THE LONDON DAILY RECORD—STOCK AND SHARE LIST—STOCK EXCHANGE SECURITIES. Published every evening at 5 o'clock. It contains the latest prices of railways, banks, mines, foreign stocks and bonds, financial, insurance, and miscellaneous shares, remarks on the daily rise and fall in prices, with advice as to purchase and sales. Annual subscription, £1 1s.; by post, £2 2s.; monthly subscription—by post, 4s.; single copy, 1d.; by post, 2d.
PETER WATSON, Stock and Sharedealer, 79, Old Broad-street, London.

MR. EDWARD COOKE, STOCK AND MINING SHAREDEALER,
76, OLD BROAD STREET (and Mining Exchange), LONDON, E.C.
Is a SELLER or BUYER of Shares in the Van Mine, Great Rock, Van Consols, East Lovell, East New Lovell, and Spearne Moor Mines.
WEST CHIVERTON shares, as an investment, are good to buy. At current price they will pay 16 to 18 per cent. per annum.
E. COOKE has been in Wales during the week, and will be happy to give information respecting Welsh mines.
References given.
Price-list sent free on application.
Bankers: Alliance Bank.

MR. W. H. CUELLO,
No. 42, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

MR. HENRY MANSELL, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
1, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

MR. J. B. REYNOLDS, 70, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C.

MR. JOHN MOSS, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
ST. MICHAEL'S CHAMBERS, 42, CORNHILL, E.C.
Business as BUYER or SELLER in Frontino, Chontales, Don Pedro, General Brazilian, and Taquaril Gold shares.
Bankers: City Bank, Finch-lane, E.C.

BARTLETT AND CHAPMAN'S "INVESTMENT CIRCULAR AND FINANCIAL RECORD"
(Published on the first Wednesday in each month)
Comprises—A Comparison of the Safety and Profit of English and Foreign Loans, a Comprehensive Review of the Stock, Share, and Money Markets for the preceding month; an Enumeration and Comparison of the Whole Circle of Investments; and Valuable Suggestions for Purchase or Sale.

GREAT SOUTH CHIVERTON MINE.
We have for the past two years drawn particular attention to this mine, and have strongly advocated the purchase of shares. Those who acted upon our advice will now reap the profit, and, as the prospects are rapidly improving, we with equal confidence recommend their immediate purchase. The shares must further and considerably advance in value, as the lode in the rise above the 50 produces 1½ ton of lead per fathom, and the 50 end 1½ ton per fathom. Splendid piles of lead are being raised, which will soon be got ready for the market. No time should be lost in the purchase of shares.
BARTLETT AND CHAPMAN, Stock and Sharedealers, 36, Cornhill, E.C.

MR. C. A. POWELL, BRITISH AND FOREIGN STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
No. 1, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
July 16, 1869. Bankers: City Bank, Finch-lane.

BRONFLOYD LEAD MINE, CARDIGAN.—FOR SALE, THIRTY SHARES, in One Lot.
A positive offer must be made to "D. W.," Post Office, Aberystwith, Wales.

MR. F. W. MANSELL, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
1, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

F. W. M., having returned from visiting the principal mines in Cornwall, is in possession of valuable information, and should be consulted at once in the purchase and sale of shares.
EAST LOVELL, 16 to 16½—an advance of £6 per share since I drew attention to them on June 5. The present offers a good opportunity for securing a large profit. The mine looks well.
PERRAN WHEAL VYVYAN SILVER-LEAD MINE.—This mine holds out promises of becoming the most valuable in the district; rich stones of lead have been broken from three separate lodes. Application for the few remaining shares (at 10s. each), should be made at once, before the expected rise takes place. Reports, plans, and specimens of the lead may be seen on applying to Mr. F. W. MANSELL, 1, Pinner's-court, Old Broad-street.
Bankers: London Joint-Stock Bank.

MR. H. WADDINGTON, SHAREDEALER,
48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

EAST LOVELL.—Shareholders or intended buyers may find a correct guide in referring to the past history of this mine. Shares rose from £5 10s. to £20; down again to £5 10s.; up to £17, present price, on the discovery of another squat at an angle of this zig-zag deposit.
As a rule in mining, the richer the quality, the sooner it is gone. This may or may not be the case again, but experience points but one way in all these things. Having had the mine inspected, I advise the immediate sale of the shares as being far beyond their value, or the permanence of the mine or its character warrants. Let no one buy before having been duly advised by responsible agents, and having ascertained what tutelage is being carried on to discover a permanent property.
The whole, or nearly so, of the deposit is being carried in the so-called shaft or slope 21 feet long. A failure of this, and where are the shares?

MR. EDWARD BREWIS, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
No. 34, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Business transacted for cash or account in every description of tin, lead, copper, and iron mining shares.
Money advanced on mining shares for long or short periods.
Bankers: The Alliance Bank, London, E.C.

BRONFLOYD.—WANTED, OFFERS FOR SHARES—TWENTY TO FIFTY.
Buyers will please address to Post Office, Moorgate-street, London, E.C.

**INVESTMENT.—MESSRS. TREDINNICK AND CO. are instructed to OFFER FOR SALE ONE MOIETY OF A COPPER MINE of great promise—say, 10-20ths—at £200 each; 10 per cent. payable on application, 40 per cent. on approval of the applicant, and 50 per cent. at the expiration of three months. As this is a rare opportunity for profitable and bona fide investment, none need apply who prefer market gambling in shares to substantial gains and dividends from legitimate mining.
Crown-court, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.**

MR. T. P. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND SURVEYOR,
77, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.
Lead Mining in the counties of Cardigan and Montgomery has lately been very successful, and likely to continue so. Mr. T. P. THOMAS having a thorough knowledge of these districts is at all times prepared to make selections for investors.

Third Edition, Price One Shilling; post-free, fourteen stamps.
MINING FIELDS OF THE WEST:
A PRACTICAL EXPOSITION OF THE PRINCIPAL MINES AND MINING DISTRICTS OF CORNWALL AND DEVON.
Published by CHARLES THOMAS, At No. 3, Great St. Helen's, London, E.C.

MR. CHARLES THOMAS, MINING AGENT, GENERAL SHAREDEALER, AND AUCTIONEER,
3, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C.

TO CAPITALISTS AND INTENDING INVESTORS.—DIVIDENDS 10 to 25 PER CENT.

The following shares may be considered safe investments, and are well worth attention at the present time. Every information given upon these mines, personally or by letter:—
Name of mine. Selling price. Dividends. When payable. Interest on outlay. Per cent.
Trumpet Consols £ 24 0 0 £ 0 14 0 Quarterly £11½
Ding Dong 26 0 0 1 10 0 Quarterly 23
Wheal Jane 45 0 0 1 10 0 Two-monthly 20
West Wheal Seton 182 10 0 5 0 0 Two-monthly 16½
Wheal Mary Ann 15 10 0 0 15 0 Quarterly 19½
West Chiverton 49 0 0 2 0 0 Quarterly 16½
Dolcoath 125 0 0 3 0 0 Two-monthly 14½
Great Laxey 18 10 0 0 10 0 Quarterly 10½
Tincroft 16 0 0 0 10 0 Quarterly 12½
Providence 36 0 0 1 10 0 Quarterly 16½
Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes) 5 5 0 0 5 0 Quarterly 19
Marke Valley 8 5 0 0 5 0 Quarterly 12
Herodsfoot 43 0 0 1 10 0 Four-monthly 10½
Spearne Moor 21 0 0 1 0 0 Quarterly —
Messrs. SHARP AND CO., Stock and Sharedealers, 33, Poultry, London, will be happy to receive orders in any of the above and other Stocks and Shares.
Messrs. SHARP AND CO. have SPECIAL BUSINESS in the following shares:—
Van, £37. East Chiverton, £11½. Great Rock.
Van Consols, £2½. Nangiles, £12. Wheal Trelawny, £6.

MR. W. H. LANNYON,
(Late of Kennall Gunpowder Company)
GUNPOWDER MERCHANT,
TRURO.

CAMBORNE WIRE WORKS AND COOPERAGE.

MR. RICHARD ARNALL,
WIRE WORKER AND COOPER,
CAMBORNE, CORNWALL.

FOREIGN AND HOME ORDERS EXECUTED WITH DISPATCH.

MR. E. J. BARTLETT, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
No. 30, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C.
SPECIAL BUSINESS in South Merilyn, North Treskerby, Frank Mills, West Caradon, and Great South Chiverton shares.
Shares in banks, railways, hotels, mines, docks, and canals bought and sold, free of all commission.
E. J. B. directs special attention to his "selected list" of shares for investment or speculation. Parties should consult this before purchasing. Free upon receipt of stamped envelope.

MR. HENRY MORDAUNT, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

WALTER TREGELLAS, 122, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C., DEALS in all descriptions of ENGLISH and FOREIGN SECURITIES, either for immediate cash or the fortnightly settlement.
W. T. is always prepared to do business in the shares of the Brazilian Gold Mines, which, from long experience, he is well acquainted with.
Taquaril shares (10s. and 7s. 6d. per share paid) are a first-class investment.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—75 Shares in the MID-WALES MINING COMPANY, fully paid-up; and 20 Shares (paid-up) in the BRADING HARBOUR OYSTER FISHERY COMPANY (Limited).

MR. THOMAS THOMPSON, MINING OFFICES,
12, OLD JEWRY CHAMBERS, LONDON, E.C.
Mr. THOMPSON recommends the purchase of Holmbush and Kelly Bray United and Royalton Mines.
The success which has attended the Van Mine naturally attracts attention to the district. Mr. THOMPSON is in a position to give reliable information as to the new mines now being brought forward in this neighbourhood.

BRONFLOYD MINE (LIMITED).—An OFFER WANTED FOR TWENTY SHARES in this property.
Address, "B. F. M.," Post Office, Chester.

MR. H. D. HOSKOLD,
MINING ENGINEER,
LAND AND MINERAL SURVEYOR
CINDERFORD, NEWNHAM.

Gentlemen requiring reliable and correct information respecting any Coal or Iron Mine Property in the Forest of Dean may obtain it on application. Surveys, Plans, Reports, and Valuations on the usual moderate terms.

LEAD MINES AS AN INVESTMENT.
Now ready, by J. H. MURCHISON, Esq., F.R.G.S.,
THE SECOND EDITION OF

THE "LEAD MINES OF CARDIGANSHIRE AND MONTGOMERYSHIRE,"—districts comprising VAN, DYLIFFE, LISBURN, EAST DAREY, SOUTH DAREY, CEFY BRYNO, and other important Mines. With a MAP, showing the position of the different Mines, arranged and drawn specially for this Pamphlet.
This edition is revised, with additional remarks, and more mines represented on map. Price 1s.
S. Austinfrilars, London, E.C.

THE MINING ATLAS.

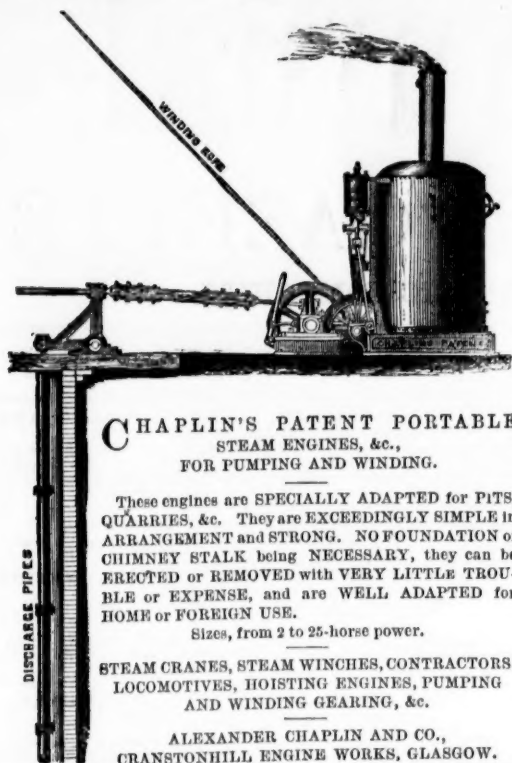
MR. SPARGO'S MINING ATLAS is NOW READY.
Issued in numbers, 1s. each, the first of which can be obtained at the MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street; and at 224 and 225, Gresham-house, Old Broad-street, E.C.

BRONFLOYD MINE.—WANTED TO PURCHASE, FIVE or TEN SHARES, for cash.
Sellers must state lowest price to Mr. W. J. TAILOR, 38, Wandsy-street, Newington, London, S.E.

MR. THOMAS THOMAS,
ASSAYER, &c.,
COPPER ORE WHARVES, SWANSEA.

MESSRS. A. STUART AND CO., -93, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C., have BUSINESS, for cash or account, in bona fide mines.
EAST LOVELL.—These shares have risen from £2½ to £16 in two months; also Frontino and Bolivia in the same period from 16s. to 25s., or a rise of 50 per cent. since we recommended them.
We are in a position to advise the purchase of shares in a mine with an almost certainty of equal results being obtained.

Prize Medal—International Exhibition, 1862.



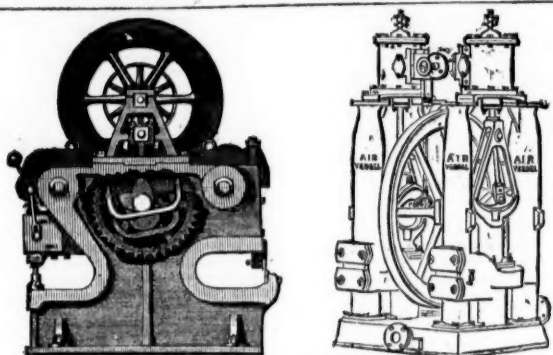
CHAPLIN'S PATENT PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, &c., FOR PUMPING AND WINDING.

These engines are SPECIALLY ADAPTED for PITS, QUARRIES, &c. They are EXCEEDINGLY SIMPLE in ARRANGEMENT and STRONG. NO FOUNDATION of CHIMNEY STALK being NECESSARY, they can be ERECTED or REMOVED with VERY LITTLE TROUBLE or EXPENSE, and are WELL ADAPTED for HOME or FOREIGN USE.

Sizes, from 2 to 25-horse power.

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STEAM PUMPS, PORTABLE ENGINES, PLATE BENDING ROLLERS, BAR AND ANGLE IRON SHEARS, PUNCHING AND SHEARING MACHINES, PATENTEE OF THE DOUBLE CAM LEVER PUNCHING MACHINE, BAR SHEARS, AND RAIL PUNCHING MACHINES, EGERTON STREET IRON WORKS, HULME, MANCHESTER.

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JOHN DAVIS, MANUFACTURER OF MINING AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS, DERBY.

MAKER (by appointment) of HEDLEY'S DIALS. Price list on application. STERNE'S PATENT PNEUMATIC SPRINGS FOR COAL CAGES. Price £8 10s. per set of four.

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MICHAEL HENRY, Mem. Soc. Arts, Assoc. Soc. Engineers, Compiler of the "Inventors' Almanac," and the Author of the "Defence of the Patent Law," PATENT REGISTRATION AND COPYRIGHT AGENT AND ADVISER. Mr. HENRY has had special experience in technical French, and in French Manufacturing and Commercial Matters. Inventors advised in relation to Patents and Inventive and Industrial Matters. Printed Information sent free by post. Specifications drawn and revised. Searches conducted. Abstracts, Cases, and Opinions drawn. Offices, 68, Fleet-street, E.C., London, corner of and entrance in Whitefriars-treet.



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Is superior to all other paints, and, being mixed ready for use, is cheaper. It also lasts longer, will wash without rubbing off, and can be applied by gardeners or labourers, requiring no oil, turpentine, or varnish. It is applicable for all kinds of house painting, greenhouses, vineyards, pit frames, &c.; also for carts, wagons, railway plant, agricultural implements, and mining purposes, &c., after a successful trial of nearly TWENTY YEARS.

It dries in a few hours with a beautiful brilliant surface, without stickiness or unpleasant smell; and is more economical, and stands longer than unground ordinary paint, mixed by hand. It has been opened after ten years, and found to be quite good and ready for use.

As any person can lay it on, it is found to be most economical and useful to country gentlemen, and to the settler in India, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, &c., when living at a distance from a town—enabling every man to be his own painter. Danger from fire on board ship is also prevented. (See pamphlet, with testimonials, sent free on application.)

PEACOCK AND BUCHAN'S ANTI-CORROSION METALLIC PAINT for MINING PLANT, at 30s. per cwt., is extensively used by the great mining companies, being cheap and durable.

For prices, &c., apply to

MESSRS. PEACOCK AND BUCHAN, SOUTHAMPTON; Mr. ROBERT ORD, JUN., MANAGER, 29, UPPER EAST SMITHFIELD, LONDON Or their accredited agents in all parts of the world, AGENTS WANTED FOR INLAND TOWNS.

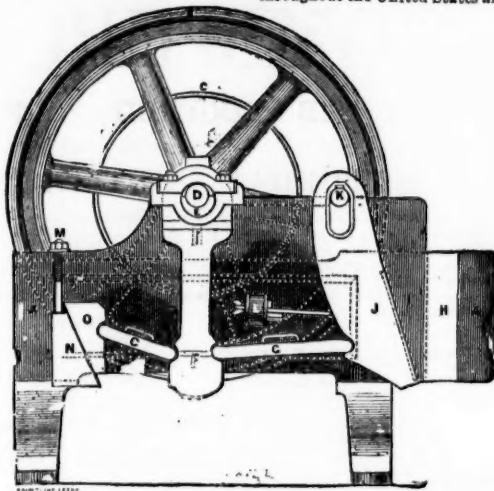
IMMENSE SAVING OF LABOUR. TO MINERS, IRONMASTERS, MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, RAILWAY COMPANIES, EMERY AND FLINT GRINDERS, MCADAM ROAD MAKERS, &c., &c.

BLAKE'S PATENT STONE BREAKER,

OR ORE CRUSHING MACHINE.

FOR REDUCING TO SMALL FRAGMENTS ROCKS, ORES, AND MINERALS OF EVERY KIND.

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For the Parys Mining Company, JAMES WILLIAMS.

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CAUTION!

BLAKE'S PATENT STONE BREAKER,

In Chancery.

BLAKE v. ARCHER, NOVEMBER 12, 1867.

His Honour the Vice-Chancellor WOOD having found a VERDICT in FAVOUR of the PLAINTIFFS in the above Cause, establishing the VALIDITY of BLAKE'S PATENT, and made a DECREE for an INJUNCTION to RESTRAIN the DEFENDANTS, Messrs. THOMAS ARCHER and SON, of Dunston Engine-Works, near Gateshead-on-Tyne, from INFRINGING such PATENT, and ordering them to pay to the Plaintiffs the costs of the Suit.

ALL PERSONS are hereby CAUTIONED against MANUFACTURING, SELLING, or USING any STONE BREAKERS similar to BLAKE'S, which have not been manufactured by the Plaintiffs. Application will forthwith be made to the Court of Chancery for INJUNCTIONS AGAINST ALL PERSONS who may be found INFRINGING BLAKE'S PATENT after this notice.

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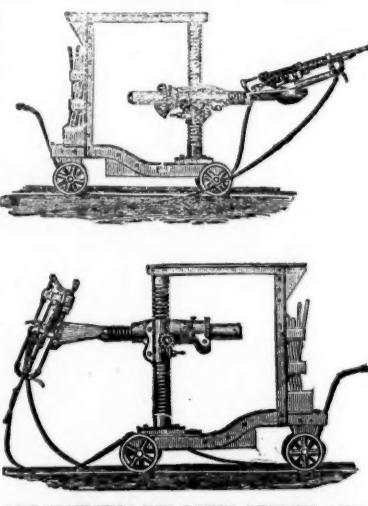
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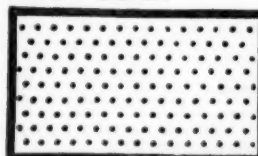
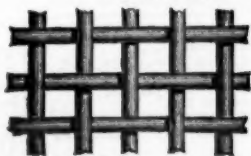
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BICKFORD, SMITH, AND CO., of TUCKINGMILL, CORNWALL, MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT SAFETY-FUSE, having been informed that the name of their firm has been attached to fuse not of their manufacture, beg to call the attention of the trade and public to the following announcement:—
EVERY COIL OF FUSE MANUFACTURED by them has TWO SEPARATE THREADS PASSING THROUGH THE COLUMN OF GUNPOWDER, and BICKFORD, SMITH, AND CO. CLAIM SUCH TWO SEPARATE THREADS as THEIR TRADE MARK.

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CITY OFFICE No. 8, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Meetings of Public Companies.

LEAD MINING IN WALES.

THE NEW BRYNPOSTIG LEAD MINING COMPANY.

[FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.]

This mine is situated immediately to the east of the Brynpostig sett, and is traversed by the same lode. The workings consist of a main shaft, sunk to a depth of 20 fms., where a level has been commenced, and already some good ore has been raised. The sett comprises an area of about 130 acres, and is upwards of 1 mile in length on the course of the lode. It is held on lease, at 1-16th royalty.

It is proposed to sink upon the lode 20 fathoms deeper, as it is believed that before that depth has been reached the flookan will be cut through, and the lode be in settled and ore-bearing ground. As stated by a mineral surveyor, who has recently inspected the mine, the lode at the Brynpostig Mine at a corresponding depth, although very similar in character, was not found in such settled ground, nor was any ore met with above the adit level, which is 33 fathoms from surface, while in the Van (which is on a parallel lode, and in the same channel of ground), but little ore of value was raised above the adit, which is upwards of 30 yards from surface.

The first general meeting (pursuant to the provisions of the Companies Amendment Act) was held, subsequently to the property being inspected by the shareholders.

Among those present on the occasion were—Mr. Job Taylor; Mr. Ross, London; Mr. Crump, Margate; Mr. Newby, Peckham (directors of the Mid-Wales Lead Company); Major Boyle, Capt. Kulbach, and Handley (directors of the Capel Banhaglog Company); and Mr. John Owen, director of Brynpostig Mine; Mr. W. A. Browne, director of New Brynpostig Mine; Rev. T. Jones, vicar of Llanidloes; Dr. Davis, Llanidloes; Mr. Eykyn, banker, Llanidloes; Mr. Davies, Cross Farm, and several other of the principal inhabitants of Llanidloes. The following shareholders in the respective mines were also present:—Messrs. Llewellyn, of Liverpool; Adam, of Mirbank; Cotterell of Chester; Kirke White, of Killeeney; Rev. John Smith; Rev. John Beresford; M. Humble, J.P., of Denbigh; Rev. J. Sutton, of Llaygh; Edward Humble, of Vicar's Cross; J. G. Bissell; J. Killey, of Rainesay; J. Fraser, of Camborne; A. R. B. Knight, of Ludlow Castle; Capt. Samson Kitto, Capt. John Kitto, Capt. Barkell, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Webb, Mr. Terry, of Dudley, Mr. Jones, and many other shareholders in person and by proxy.

Mr. JOB TAYLOR, J.P. (Mayor of Dudley), presided.

The notice convening the meeting was read.

The report of the manager referred to the fact that the lode, so far as seen, showed unmistakable signs of productiveness, and stated that some good lead ore had been already raised from a shallow level, where little or none could have been reasonably expected. Its character is in every particular quite the same as in the Brynpostig Mine, and the prospects quite equal, if not superior, to anything seen at that mine by the present proprietors at a similar stage of development. The rock in which the lode is embedded is the claystone formation, similar to every respect to the leading mines of the district. The 20 has been driven east and west on the course of the lode, and in the former some very good ore has been raised, particularly from or near the sole of the level. The prospects at this point are extremely favourable, and there is little or no doubt that this level is just now passing over the top of a bunch of ore, and that all workings below this level at this point will be profitably productive. When the success which has attended the development of the Brynpostig Mine is considered, and that in New Brynpostig are to be found all the elements of a similar successful enterprise, the manager does not think himself too sanguine if he says that it partakes very slightly of a speculative character, and that all parties who may embark their capital in it, provided its development is prosecuted with spirit and economy, under judicious management, will undoubtedly secure a large return for their outlay.

The CHAIRMAN said that he need not detain the shareholders with any lengthened remarks upon the present occasion. They were aware that the present meeting was merely formal in its character, being held in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Amendment Act, wherein it was required that the first general meeting should be held within four months after a company had been registered. However applicable and salutary such a provision might be in the case of joint-stock enterprises generally, it was obviously inoperative as regards mines, for he need hardly say that very little progress could be made, even under the most favourable circumstances, in the development of any mineral property in the brief space of four months. As far, however, as the New Brynpostig Company was concerned, it had afforded the executive the pleasing opportunity of inviting the shareholders to examine into the merits of their property, and thus, while conforming to the legal requirements of the statute by which their enterprise was governed, they had obtained facts and data in connection with the position and prospects of their mine which to the most uninitiated must at least have proved a most reassuring character. (Hear, hear.) He did not know that he need upon the present occasion refer to his early connection with this important mining district, nor was it necessary for him to recount the reasons that induced him with others to resume the development of Brynpostig, of which New Brynpostig might be called the legitimate offspring; but it might not, perhaps, be without interest to those who were not shareholders in the parent property were he to state that Brynpostig was resumed after its development had been in abeyance for the long period of 60 years. At that time the mouth of the adit was dammed up, and flat-bottomed boats were used for bringing out the ore from the end of the level, while everything had to be taken upon mules' backs to and from Aberystwyth, a distance of 30 miles. As he had stated upon a previous occasion, it occurred to him that, if the mine could be profitably wrought under such adverse circumstances, with improved machinery, increased knowledge of mining, and economic facilities of transit provided by the opening up of railway communication, the Brynpostig Mine could be profitably developed; and, as those who held an interest in that property were well aware, his expectations had been fully realised. (Hear, hear.) As far as could be at present judged, from the operations now being carried on at New Brynpostig, there appeared to be grounds for hoping that the judicious expenditure of 3000l. would do more in furthering its development than 10,000l. had achieved in Brynpostig. They all knew the old proverb *experientia docet*, and certainly that had been the case in the development of Brynpostig, and he need only say that the benefit of the somewhat costly experience thus gained would be to the advantage and to the saving of the capital of the New Brynpostig Company. (Hear, hear.) For his own part, shareholders might be assured that in whatever way he could he would endeavour to promote the best interests of this promising young enterprise; and he thought, with his supervision of the works and the expenditure at the mine, aided by the practical skill of his able superintendent, combined with the no less important financial management of their affairs in London, under the experienced and efficient control of Mr. Ross, that if the mine possessed those capabilities which they fully believed it did the New Brynpostig Company would at no distant date enter upon a career of prosperity which would prove so satisfactory to those who had been instrumental in initiating the enterprise as it would be profitable to those who had associated themselves with it. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. ROSS (Ross and Co.), did not know that he could add anything relative to the mine to the exhaustive remarks of their worthy Chairman. He might, however, mention that since the success that had attended the development of the Brynpostig lode, he had been casting about and prosecuting all sorts of enquiries as to its character in the adjoining properties, and the result was the selection of that which was now appropriately designated the New Brynpostig Mine. He did not himself attach any importance to the stories told by the "old miners" in the district about the balls of blue fire that were often seen at night flitting about the surface of the sett, although such things were regarded by some as the sure indicators of large metallic deposits. He did not wish to throw any discredit upon these and similar stories of "old miners," but he was bound to say that whenever he had been among the mines of Wales, notwithstanding there had been all conditions of the atmosphere, he had never yet seen any of these significant fire-balls; still he did not presume to gainsay the positive statements of those who asserted that these luminous balls were often to be seen about the New Brynpostig sett. Certain it was that the indications of the lode, so far as it had been opened up, far surpassed anything that had been seen at Brynpostig at a corresponding stage of development, and according to the authority of the "practicals" who had inspected the property, the strata became more settled and "flaggy" the deeper they had been proved from the surface, while the lode also showed a relative improvement in depth. One satisfactory feature was that, although the lode was large, and had been developed to some depth below the 20 fathom level, still there was scarcely any water in the engine-shaft; and he was now advised that less engine-power would be required to take the mine deeper than any other mine in the neighbourhood. He did not mean to say that powerful machinery would not be required for crushing, but that all was the most satisfactory power that could be supplied. While addressing the shareholders of another company yesterday, he referred to the great satisfaction he had experienced at meeting those who had associated themselves with him in the development of mines upon the properties whose resources they were exploring, so that he need now content himself by saying that he felt convinced this day would mark a new era in the mining experience of those gentlemen whom he was addressing, for he did not think in future they would be able to resist the temptation of visiting the magnificent properties in which their capital had been invested. (Hear, hear.) It afforded him much pleasure to find that he had succeeded in breaking down the old-fashioned barrier, and had induced a desire on the part of those who invested their capital in mines to see the properties and to glean information, by which they would be able to form a pretty accurate idea as to their respective merits. He accepted with some degree of pride the references made by their worthy Chairman to the fact that he conducted the financial arrangements of the different companies entrusted to his care; but he flattered himself that no accounts in the City of London were better or more efficiently kept, and nothing would afford him greater pleasure than for the shareholders to be in London to call at his office and examine the books, as he well knew their unanimous opi-

nion would be that they reflected great credit upon those who conducted the financial arrangements. (Hear, hear.) He held that to be essential to success as mining itself—at any rate, under any circumstances, there was the satisfaction of being able to ascertain how every item of the capital had been expended. As to the New Brynpostig Mine, he believed it possessed mineral capabilities which, upon development, would prove that property to be equal to the most productive mines in the Principality; and he felt that it was unnecessary on his part to state that no effort would be spared to bring about successful results as speedily as possible, and with every regard to the most limited expenditure of capital compatible with efficiency. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. OWEN said the shareholders had every reason to have confidence in the management, with Mr. Taylor at one end of their affairs and Mr. Ross at the other. (Hear, hear.)

Capt. JOHN KITTO, in reply to questions from different shareholders, stated that the engine-shaft was down 6 fms. below the 20, the lode was large, and producing occasionally good stones of ore. In driving the 20 east a day seldom passed without some ore being found, but they could not expect ore in quantities until they got deeper. By driving the level east they would soon get under the place where there was a fine gossan in the back of the lode, of that clender-like appearance which was always regarded as an evidence of ore in depth. This was discovered in the road, and a pit was sunk upon it for some 7 or 8 ft., when the gossan was found to increase considerably in size. It was 20 fms. under this spot that this extraordinary deposit would be reached by the 20. As to the prospects at the present depth, there was no doubt that in Brynpostig there was nothing seen to equal them at the same depth. The facilities for working were exceedingly favourable, and the ground could be cheaply and easily developed. Taking all these favourable circumstances into consideration, he had no hesitation in saying that by a comparatively small outlay this property will be brought into a position alike satisfactory to the shareholders as to those to whom its development had been entrusted.

Major BOYLE thought it would be satisfactory to the shareholders to ascertain Capt. Samson Kitto's opinion of the mine.

Capt. SAMSON KITTO said that New Brynpostig was unquestionably a most promising mine. There were to be found on the course of the lode gossan cinders as perfect almost as cinders from a smith's forge, which left no doubt, at least in his mind, was the result of a great mineral heat. Those cinders were first discovered after a shower of rain, when it was found that they formed the back of the lode. They were now driving under it, and he had no doubt whatever that a good course of the ore would be opened up. He considered the mine in no way inferior to Old Brynpostig.

The SECRETARY, in reply to a question, stated that ample capital had been subscribed for working the mine.

A SHAREHOLDER said it appeared to him that they had secured the best end of the lode. The CHAIRMAN thought they might congratulate themselves that they were starting under most favourable auspices; in fact, it was not possible for a mine to be commenced under more encouraging circumstances.

Major Boyle and Mr. W. A. Browne were re-elected directors. Messrs. Killingsworth (public accountants) were re-appointed auditors.

Unanimous votes of thanks were passed to the Chairman and directors, and also to the Secretary, for the able and efficient manner in which the meeting separated, the shareholders expressing themselves much pleased with their visit.

MID-WALES LEAD MINING COMPANY.

The second annual general meeting of shareholders was held on the mine after the various workings had been visited. As in the case of the East Mid-Wales (the meeting of which was reported in last week's Journal) and the New Brynpostig, the Chairman (Mr. Job Taylor), the manager (Mr. Ross), the directors, the local manager (Captain John Kitto), and the local resident (Capt. Samson Kitto), accompanied the shareholders in their inspection of the property, during which much interesting and reassuring information was communicated.

Mr. JOB TAYLOR presided.

Mr. DAVEY (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting.

The report of the directors stated that during the past year a large amount of valuable work had been done. Several of the shareholders having expressed a desire to meet on one occasion, it was arranged that the board should pleasure in arranging that the second annual meeting should be held in the counting-house at the mine. The directors recommended that the 500 shares held in reserve should be allotted forthwith; therefore, upon the conclusion of the annual meeting a special general meeting will be held for the purpose of sanctioning such issue. The Ailfurf portion of the property has not yet been sold in accordance with the resolution of the shareholders passed on March 15. The directors, although sorry that they cannot yet report regular sales of lead, are happy to be able to state that their confidence in the value of the mine is stronger than ever.

The report of the manager (Capt. John Kitto) stated that since the last annual meeting all surface erections, including pumping and drawing machinery, cinder-mill, and dressing-floor, with all the necessary appliances for an extensive and full development of the property have been brought to a state of completion, and have proved thoroughly efficient, and nothing could answer better the purpose for which it was intended, the whole of it being in excellent order, and doing its work very satisfactorily. The underground operations have, in the meantime, been vigorously prosecuted, but up to the present no very startling results have been arrived at; and when they remember the objects for which they started are yet in advance of their progress, and that their deepest workings are still comparatively shallow—in fact, too much so to expect any very large bodies of ore until they get further advanced into the hill—he thinks they may congratulate themselves on having done exceedingly well, and that their prospects are very good, placing the probability of having a great and valuable mine at no distant date beyond a doubt. The engine-shaft had been sunk to the 24, where they are now cross-cutting the lode, but are not sufficiently into it to enable him to say what the result at this depth is likely to be; but, so far as gone, it looks very promising, yielding both lead and blende, and letting out a considerable quantity of water, which, in itself, is a good indication. In the 12, which is the first level below adit, they had cut lode, and have driven east on course of the lode about 3 fms., and west about 33 fms.; for the whole distance the lode has been more or less productive of either lead or blende, and will average from 8 to 10 ft. wide; and close up to the present forebore, where they have opened up to ascertain its full width, it is upwards of 14 ft. wide; and from 1½ to 2 ft., near the lying side, it is well mixed with lead and blende ore, only requiring depth to be concentrated. In order to prove very productive and runs ore ground dip to the west, and not to the east, as was at first anticipated, consequently they will have to drive some fathoms further in this direction in each level than reckoned on before they reach the bunches of ore they passed through in the adit level, as well as in the little shaft referred to above. They have a splendid cross-course about 20 fms. ahead of the 12 ft. level, which will be reached in from three to four months, and where he expects to find a decided improvement. They have communicated a sump or winze from the adit to the 12 ft. level for ventilation, and commenced to sink another for the same purpose, and for opening out ground for slopes about 40 fms. further west in good ore ground; but this they had to abandon on account of the water being too much to contend with; as soon, however, as the 12 ft. level gets through the cross-course referred to above it will, no doubt, drain this sump, when the sinking may be resumed. Notwithstanding the satisfaction of knowing that they have a good property, and the certainty that it will pay its proprietors well seems to be a little deferred, for reasons explained above; yet he has not the slightest doubt that the result ultimately realised will equal, if not surpass, anything that satisfied him is that the day is not far distant when they will have a satisfactory return for all their outlay.

The report of Capt. James Nancarrow (consulting engineer) stated that he is pleased with the appearance of the mine, and believes they have only to sink and open out the ground to the east and west of the engine-shaft to have a good and lasting mine. Where the lode is large and hard it requires a longer time to open out, but when that is done there is a much more permanent and lasting mine.

The CHAIRMAN moved that the report and balance-sheet be received and adopted. He did not know that he could add anything to the information already in the hands of shareholders, and the more particularly as most present having been underground, had seen for themselves the lode which was opening out in a manner which could not—or at least should not—but be regarded with satisfaction by all connected with the company. Everything necessary for an extensive development of the property was complete, and in an effective working condition. The expenditure in connection therewith, added to that incurred in the necessary extension of the underground workings, had been large, but as he had said at the Capel Banhaglog meeting, they saw there was a certain amount of work to be done, and, therefore, the more expeditiously it was done the better and the cheaper it would be, for the very obvious reason that the saving of time meant the saving of capital. That was the principle by which they had been hitherto actuated; and as the future outlay would be devoted to mining proper, so to speak—that is to say, in extending the drives to those points for the attainment of which the company was formed, and also in opening out the lode in depth, there was every reason to look forward with confidence to the achievement of satisfactory results. He fully agreed with the local manager, and he thought all those gentlemen who had just inspected the mine would, after the explanations that had been afforded them, also endorse the opinion—that as the objects for which they started were yet in advance of the drives, and that their deepest workings were still comparatively shallow, too much to expect any large bodies of ore until they had advanced further into the hill, shareholders might congratulate themselves upon having done exceedingly well, and that the prospects were very good, placing the probability beyond a doubt of having at no distant date a great and valuable mine. The general characteristics of the lode were everything that could be desired, and left no doubt in his mind that the explorations now being carried on will open out fine bodies of ore—that is, when the explorations had been extended under the ore ground gone down in the bottom of the shaft. He had seen the lode 3 feet wide of ore, and he did not know of any other mine in the district, not excepting Van itself, that had had such a lode at such a depth. This, apart from the favourable indications in depth, should of itself be sufficient to stimulate the shareholders to aid the executive in every way to secure in the earliest possible time a substantial return upon the capital expended.

Mr. ROSS (Ross and Co.), London manager, said that he was pleased to see around him those who had associated themselves with him in the development of the Mid-Wales Mine. He had been labouring for years to induce gentlemen to visit their respective properties, to see

for themselves the manner in which their capital had been expended—in other words, to see whether the work accomplished fairly represented the outlay incurred. As to the position and prospects of the mine, no remarks were needed from him, since each shareholder present had had ample opportunity of inspecting the different workings, accompanied by the resident manager, who had afforded all the information desired, so that they were now equally as able to form an opinion as to the future as he (Mr. Ross) could possibly be. He thought, however, there could not be other than a favourable opinion entertained as to the intrinsic merits of the mine, for certainly as its development progressed its prospects improved, justifying the hope that Mid-Wales would not prove a mean neighbour of the successful Van. (Hear, hear.)

Capt. JOHN KITTO pointed out by means of a section the points of operation. He stated that as the deposits of ore dipped east it would, probably, take six months to reach them, as they would have to drive several fathoms further than was originally anticipated. An important improvement had taken place in the adit level, which was a very encouraging feature, seeing that there were yet some 5 or 6 fathoms to drive before the point was reached for which they were being driven for some months. Until that was attained he did not expect any very great returns. The shaft was down 24 fms., and a cross-cut had been put out, and the lode cut 12 ft. wide, without the hanging-wall having been reached—its entire width would be proved in a few days.

Major BOYLE had understood from enquiry instituted in the neighbourhood that Van was longer in actually finding ore than they had been in Mid-Wales.

The CHAIRMAN said that in Van they did not sell ore for twelve years after the commencement of operations, but in Mid-Wales they had not been at work for more than two years.—Capt. SAMSON KITTO had no doubt that before the next annual meeting Mid-Wales would have entered the Dividend List.

After some further discussion the report and balance-sheet were received and adopted.

Mr. ROSS explained that a considerable portion of the unpaid calls had been received since the balance-sheet was made up.

A special meeting was then held, when the directors were authorised to allot the 500 shares held in reserve.

Votes of thanks to the Chairman and manager were passed, which concluded the proceedings.

PERRAN WHEAL VYVYAN SILVER-LEAD MINING CO.

A special meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, New Broad-street, on Thursday.

Mr. GEORGE HENRY CARDOSO in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting was read.

Several reports were submitted, and among them that of Captain Trewartha, which stated that the mine contains eight known lodes, six of which are east and west lodes, and two north and south, or cross-courses. The sett is not only well furnished or well supplied with lodes, but it is also very extensive, having fully ½ mile on the course of the lodes, and with West Chiverton to the east. Taking into consideration the number of lodes in the sett, their productive appearance, and the beautiful channel of ground in which they are embedded, he does not hesitate to state that he believes this a safe investment, and if worked judiciously and economically will, in his opinion, produce a good percentage for the capital invested. The report of Capt. Thomas Glasvill stated that the outlay required to develop this valuable property will be moderate, there being every facility to lay open the lodes to a sufficient depth to prove their productiveness without the aid of expensive machinery. The report of Capt. Tregay stated that two of the east and west lodes had been largely productive in the neighbouring mine, and are especially promising in this sett, producing lead near the surface—on these there are first-rate prospects of success. One of the north and south lodes has been largely productive of lead in an adjoining mine, and he looks for still larger production on its coming in contact with the claystone. There is a fine stream of water for dressing operations on an extensive scale, and there is every advantage for rapidly opening up a productive mine.

The CHAIRMAN said he had much pleasure in meeting the shareholders upon this occasion, as it afforded him an opportunity of informing them that from a recent personal inspection of the mine he could bear testimony to its mineral capabilities, and to the natural facilities it possessed for an expeditious and economic development. He did not know that it was necessary for him to advert to the remunerative results that had been realised by working the same lodes as those which traversed the entire length of their sett, as that was fully referred to in the reports of the several practical authorities already in the hands of shareholders, but he thought the specimens of ore upon the table, which had been taken from three different lodes, should satisfy the least sanguine among them that they had secured an interest in a property of unusual promise, seeing that they had not to expend their capital in exploring for mineral treasure, but merely in the development of those several lodes which the specimens sufficiently attested were highly productive, and which their neighbours had proved to be of great value whenever adequately wrought. These favourably analogous conditions were frequently met with in undeveloped properties, and for the obvious reason that whenever they were known to exist the mines containing them had long since been successfully operated upon, and there certainly was no reason to induce the assumption that Perran Wheal Vvyvan would prove an exception to the almost invariable rule—the contrary, there were to his mind—and he was supported in his opinion by all who had seen the mine—the most substantial working results that had been realised by the judicious expenditure of a comparatively small amount of capital, those who had contributed towards its development would be well and permanently rewarded for their enterprise and outlay.

A SHAREHOLDER who resides in the locality of the mine mentioned that the late Captain Oates acquired a handsome fortune by working the Goshen lode in the adjoining mine; and, as a proof of the favourable opinion in which the mine was held in the district, he stated that several local parties had taken an interest in the company.

The CHAIRMAN, in reply to a question, stated that the surrounding mines had returned more lead than any other district in Cornwall. Although it has boasted of such mines as East Wheal Rose and Old Shepherds, and comprised within its limits the famed West Chiverton, yet there was no doubt the district had, for some reason or another, been for a long time most undeservedly neglected; but he was glad to find that there were some signs of active operations being resumed upon several properties. The time was when lead mining was ignored; but he need hardly say that evidence was being daily adduced that the great mines most favourably compared with any other, incurring less outlay in development, and assuring more certainty in results.

Mr. F. W. MANSELL said he had just returned from Cornwall, and he was much pleased to find that the favourable opinion he had formed of Perran Wheal Vvyvan had been more than verified by what he saw when upon the property. The amount of work already done, although not large, was of a most important character—that of laying open the different lodes in the sett, all of which were producing lead in more or less quantities, and each holding out hopes of profitable results when further developed. Too much attention could not be drawn upon the Wheal Goshen lode, which runs through the whole length of the sett. In the neighbouring mines very extensive operations had been carried on upon this lode, and large profits made upon the returns of lead. This lode proved productive up to its boundary. Again, No. 3 lode holds out hopes of important and early discoveries. The fine gossan raised from this lode goes far to prove the highly mineralised character of this district; its mastery appearance at the present depth, and the fine quality of the lead found in the gossan, could not fail to lead to valuable results. In drawing attention to the specimens upon the table, taken from Nos. 1, 2, and 3 lodes, he thought he might safely say better were never seen from such shallow workings. Since the present proprietors secured the property many practical men had visited the mines, several having applied for shares after examining the different lodes. This spoke well for the future. With a valuable stream of water passing through the sett, and every natural facility for developing the property in an economical manner, he could with confidence congratulate the proprietors on the possession of a mine which would redound to the credit of all concerned.

Captain GLASVILL, who had known the mine for many years, stated that it had long been a matter of surprise to him to find that it had not been developed long ere this. Looking at the beautiful strata in which the lodes were embedded, and knowing the parallel lodes had returned such immense riches, he thought all would agree with him in the opinion that Perran Wheal Vvyvan would be productive at shallow depths. On No. 3 lode a level had been driven for about 4 fathoms, and the lode opened out for about 4 feet, producing finer gossan than he had seen at any other mine in Cornwall. The gossan yielded 16ozs. of silver to the ton. The general geological features of the six east and west lodes were everything that could be desired, while the contour of the country precisely resembled that of the celebrated East Wheal Rose. He recollected Mr. Nicholas Ennor telling him that his grandfather rose from the cross-course that passed through Perran Wheal Vvyvan something like 60 tons of lead from a depth not exceeding 8 fathoms, and within six weeks after operations were commenced.

The CHAIRMAN, in reply to a question, stated that the samples from No. 1 lode had, upon assay, yielded no less than 23 ozs. of silver and 60 per cent. of lead per ton of ore.

After some further discussion a vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman for the satisfactory information he had laid before the shareholders; and it was agreed that the development of the property should be vigorously prosecuted. The meeting then separated.

YORKE PENINSULA MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

The annual general meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern, on Thursday.—Major JELF SHARP in the chair.

The SECRETARY having read the notice convening the meeting, the report of the directors was taken as read.

The CHAIRMAN stated that he had little to remark upon in elucidation of the report, which was exhaustive, and had been forwarded to every shareholder. He considered that the directors met the shareholders under more favourable circumstances than they had hitherto done. He thought the shareholders who had taken debentures had done the company a great service, as they had placed funds at the command of the board, which had enabled them to resume operations at the Kurilla Mine. The engine was started again on May 23, and the board hoped to learn by every succeeding mail of some good progress being made. He thought the funds provided by the debentures would be sufficient to develop the mine at the 45 ft. level, and he considered that there was every probability that the Kurilla would turn out to be a very valuable mineral property. The board were willing to receive applications for a further small amount of the unpaid debentures. With reference to the fact that the Government of South Australia had taken about 17 acres of the surface of the Bon Accord property, on which to place the terminus of the Burra Railway, he stated that this action on the part of the Government could not fail to increase the value of that property, and the Government of the committee in the colony, the board had resolved to place a second township, of perhaps 100 acres in extent, on the property, in the immediate vicinity of the railway terminus, to be given off in ¼ acre allotments, and it was anticipated that a large number of them would be speedily taken up, either

by purchase or lease. It would, however, be necessary to get the assent of the debenture holders to this arrangement, but it was so manifestly to their interest that such a favourable opportunity to turn the surface of the property to such a profitable account should not be lost, that, of course, their concurrence would be readily obtained. Of course, the money so realised would be held in trust for the debenture holders. He (the Chairman) stated that within the last week a letter had been received from Mr. Thomas Elder, the Chairman of the Cornwall and West Devon Mining Association, and the leading proprietor of the Mota and Wailaroo Mines, and a gentleman, therefore, to whose opinion some weight might be attached, in which he writes—"I am glad the directors and trustees for the debenture holders have agreed upon laying out and disposing of a township on the Bon Accord property. You will find from the instructions handed by me to my attorney before leaving Adelaide that this resolution had been anticipated, and I am confident the result will justify the recommendation of the committee. The sinking of the main shaft to the 45 will in all probability prove the Kurilla to be a good and permanent mine, that being the opinion of all the talented men the committee in Adelaide could get to make a personal inspection of the property."

The report and accounts were received and adopted, the retiring directors and auditor re-elected, and a vote of thanks was cordially passed to the Chairman and directors, which brought the proceedings to a close.

STANNARIES LAW AMENDMENT COMMITTEE—MINES REGULATION BILL.

The final meeting of the Committee entrusted with the promotion of the Bill for amending the Stannaries Laws was held at Redruth, on Monday, Mr. T. S. BOLITHO in the chair.

The usual preliminaries having been disposed of, letters were read from several members of the Committee excusing their non-attendance, Mr. REGINALD ROGERS directing the attention of pursers to the necessity that notice be given of meetings at which accounts are to be audited.

The CHAIRMAN congratulated the meeting on the passing of the Act, which, he thought, would be of considerable value to the mining interests of Cornwall. At their previous meeting they appointed a sub-committee, consisting of Mr. Smith, Mr. Downing, and Mr. Childs, to whom he would express his thanks for the great assistance they had rendered. There had been frequent communications with the Vice-Warden on the subject of the Bill, and he had put in 29 clauses, which there was every reason to believe would prove of very great value in the working of the Vice-Warden's Court. The other clauses, as they were aware, were their own, and they hoped they would be found of great benefit. There were two objections raised during the passing of the Bill. One was that they were attempting to alter the law of England as regarded partnership, that the Cost-book System was an ordinary partnership, and that they by clauses wanted to engraft it on the Joint-Stock Companies clauses. The answer was very simple. "You are perfectly right, we do. If the ordinary partnership law can be improved by engrafting on it certain clauses of the Joint-Stock Companies Act we do not see any reason why we should not do so, and there was no other objection made to it. The other objection to the Bill was that by their 13th clause they were raising a competitive court to that of the Vice-Warden. The answer was given by Lord Portman, the Lord Warden, who said that if it could be shown that the clients could use any other court to greater advantage than the Vice-Warden's, which now only met once in three months, it might rightly be done. The result had been very important. It was pretty well understood that when a new Vice-Warden might be appointed the Vice-Warden's Court was to sit more frequently, at all events not less than six times a year, and possibly oftener, so that if the Court were of use he thought they would derive benefit by its sittings being more frequent. There were great many alterations suggested, all of which they were unwilling to adopt, but still in the end by a compromise they arrived at a tolerably satisfactory conclusion. There had been considerable expense attending their proceedings, and he would ask them to determine how the money should be raised. They were very deeply indebted to certain gentlemen, and, first of all, to the Lord Warden, who had entered into the spirit of the thing, and shown very great ability. Mr. Mendarves Vivian and Mr. Brydges Williams had also taken very lively interest in the matter; and he might say Mr. John Trelawney a similar compliment. Upon the 13th clause—the recovery of calls—there were very strong objections. Mr. Kingston, as a lawyer, was a great authority, and as he had stated that such a clause was wanted, they thought they could not do better than ask him to draw it up, and he did so, and he thought the clause would now work well. Mr. T. Cornish had been most zealous, and had shown great ability in carrying out the objects which the Committee had in view.

It was then unanimously resolved that 200 guineas be paid to Mr. Cornish for his services, and the entire expenses, amounting to 561l. 16s. 5d., were afterwards allowed.

Mr. WILLIAM WILLIAMS proposed that inasmuch as a large and valuable portion of the Act consists of amendments of the procedure of the Stannaries Court suggested by the Vice-Warden, the secretary should be requested to lay the circumstances before the Vice-Warden, and respectfully to suggest whether a fund not exceeding two-fifths of the whole expenses might not be borne by any funds of the Court which may be available for the purpose; and a resolution to this effect was seconded by Mr. Shillson, and carried, as was also a resolution that in the opinion of the meeting the money required should be raised by the mines in the Stannaries by a rate based upon the assessment made by the Stannaries Court in the year ending June 1869; and, further, that the lords of mines should be respectfully asked to contribute towards such rate by allowing to the adventurers 1d. in 1l. on the amount of dues received in the year.

Votes of thanks were then passed to the Lord Warden for the valuable aid which he had given to the Committee; also to the Vice-Warden, Lord Falmouth (who had rendered the Committee much assistance), the county and several borough members, and Mr. T. S. Bolitho.

The MINES REGULATION BILL, now before Parliament, was next considered, the Chairman stating that the measure was intended more especially to be applicable to the coal and iron mines, and as brought in it did not appear materially to affect the interests of Cornwall; but notice had been given of amendments, and some of them were to be discussed in the House of Commons that day. The last communication he had on the subject was from Mr. St. Aubyn, who sent him on Friday the last addition to the proposed amendments to the Mines Regulation Bill. The letter said: "You will understand that the Cornish members have abstained from touching the Bill in the absence of particular instructions from their mining constituents on the subject." There was one clause which he thought they should join the Cumberland gentlemen in endeavouring to get expunged—that which enacted that no child under the age of 12 should be employed in, or allowed in, any mine below the ground. He presumed that they would not object, but another clause said: "The provisions of the Workshops Act of 1867 shall extend to all young persons and children employed above ground in connection with any mine;" and the fifth clause of the Workshops Act, 1867, provided that no child—child being by the interpretation clause intended to mean any person under 13 years of age—should be employed in any one day in any handicraft for a period of more than 6½ hours, so that, if the Bill became law, no person under 13 years of age would be allowed to work on a stamping floor on any one day for more than 6½ hours, or not later than half-past two in the afternoon. Many agents thought that would be attended with considerable sacrifice, not so much to the mines as to the families of miners, for the wages of the children would be reduced.

Mr. DYMOND, Capt. TEAGUE, and Mr. MATTHEWS objected to the clause, on the ground that it would inflict great hardship upon the parents, Mr. MATTHEWS remarking that if the children had to work a less number of hours their pay would, of course, be reduced, and he did not believe it would lead to an extension of education, or if schools were provided close to the works.

Mr. P. P. SMITH said the two Acts of Parliament to which the Chairman had referred were clearly inapplicable to Cornish mines. The restriction might be all very well in factories and workshops, but how different was it upon the Cornish mine. The child had healthy employment, and was taken care of by the overseer, and no one who entered upon a mine and saw those happy faces, and how the frame was developed by the ordinary work which that child had to undergo, could say that it ought to cease at the end of six hours and a half. If the child were taken away at two o'clock, the rest of the afternoon was much more likely to be spent in idleness than it was in the school. By this clause a great blow would be struck against the labouring mining population of Cornwall.

If the Home Secretary's attention were called to the difference between the factory and the workshop, and the close confinement to the open air and healthy employment which they had upon the mines, he would doubtless put in an exemption of Cornish mines.

It was stated by the Chairman that the Home Secretary had said that the clause was not so much for the sake of health as for the advancement of education; and Mr. Shillson maintained that until they had power to compel children after they left school to attend school it would be premature to shorten their hours of labour.

It was subsequently resolved—"That, in the opinion of this meeting, the members of the county and borough be requested to oppose clause 7 of the Bill, by which it is proposed that the hours of labour for mine children under the age of 13 years at surface be restricted to six hours and a-half, and that eight hours should be substituted."

The CHAIRMAN said the Government had intimated that next session they would bring in a Bill for the assessment of mines, and unless they were induced to look at it in another light they would endeavour to assess mines on the same principle as they assessed farms—what the mine would let for from year to year. That, of course, would be very detrimental to the mines of Cornwall.

After a brief discussion, it was agreed—"That, in the event of any Bill being brought into Parliament for the assessment of mines, the Chairman be requested to convene a public meeting of the county to consider the same, as well as any future Mines Regulation Bill, in case the present Bill shall not pass during the present session."

Before the meeting separated the CHAIRMAN called attention to the power given by the new Stannaries Act to make bye-laws. It had been suggested that it would be advisable that some of the principal shareholders and pursers of mines should confer as to some scheme of general bye-laws, which would be applicable to all mines, leaving it to each mine to add such clauses as might be essential for the particular management of that mine. It was a very important power, but he could not help thinking it would be attended with very great benefit. The Act was in force, and no meeting for audit of accounts would be legal unless there was a special notice.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—COUNSEL AND COMFORT.—A disordered stomach throws the whole system out of gear, and renders us unfitted both for work and amusement. A few doses of these strengthening and purifying pills, taken according to the accompanying directions, will, however speedily restore order, and re-enable the stomach to digest its food without difficulty. These excellent pills are alike suitable for the poor as the peasant, the soldier and the sailor, and particularly for home and foreign colonists. Holloway's pills are very useful in checking feverish attacks, bilious complaints, and inflammations. They have also made the most signal cures in cases of dropsy and diseases of the kidneys, head, and lungs, when the sufferers seemed past the aid of medicine.

FOREIGN MINES.

CHONTALES GOLD AND SILVER MINES.—J. Tenkin: Consuelo and Estrella.—Report for May: During the month I have staked 41½ varas in back of No. 1 level, but on account of the poor yield therefrom I have stopped it, and am driving No. 2 level, to try the ground beyond the horse, mentioned in last month's report. I am in hopes that when the lode makes its regular course again we may have profitable ground for taking away. No. 4 level, now being driven, will, when we reach the ore ground, enable us to bring away the quartz at a profit, which is now valueless, on account of the great cost incurred in taking it out, and although it will take some time to reach paying ground, nevertheless this is the point to which all our energies should be applied to work the mine permanently. This level has this month been driven 6½ varas. This month I have sent to the stamps 250 tons of ore, which I estimate at 4 dwts. per ton, and should produce about 50 ozs. of gold. During the month I have driven a cross-cut to the lode in San Sebastian Mine, west of the old workings, and am glad to inform you that we have cut the lode, which is 4½ ft. wide, and looking promising; of its value I shall be able next month to say more than I can just at present.—P.S. I just add that during the month I have driven a cross-cut in No. 3 level at Consuelo, and cut the winze-pit, and in a few days I shall commence sinking a winze to No. 4 level, to prove the ore ground, which will also be available for the pump.

Santo Domingo and San Antonio.—W. Evans: Report for May: During this month we have been engaged sinking a shaft east and west of the Santa Domingo old shaft, to enable us to take out the rich pillars. These shafts have been sunk 11½ varas, in a lode from 4 to 6 ft. wide, yielding 1 oz. of gold per ton. The deep adit level, west of shaft, has been driven 12½ varas; lode 4 ft. wide, yielding 6 dwts. of gold per ton. Rico's rise, in back of the high stops, has been put up 4 varas; lode 2 ft. wide, producing a little gold, but not sufficient to value. No. 5 level, west of Piper's shaft, has been opened and secured to the end, and 3 varas driven; lode 3 ft. wide, yielding 4 dwts. of gold per ton. No. 5 level, east of shaft, has been secured 15 varas. No. 1 stop, in back of No. 5 level, west of shaft, has been staked 10 varas; lode 3½ ft. wide, yielding 8 dwts. of gold per ton. No. 2 stop, in back of No. 5 level, has been staked 10 varas; lode 4 ft. wide, yielding 10 dwts. of gold per ton. No. 3 stop, in back of No. 5 level, has been staked 9½ varas; lode 3 ft. wide, yielding 8 dwts. of gold per ton. No. 1 stop, east of shaft, has been staked 7½ varas; lode 2½ ft. wide, yielding 5 dwts. of gold per ton. No. 2 stop, east of shaft, has been staked 8½ varas; lode 2½ ft. wide, yielding 5 dwts. of gold per ton. During this month, we have staked 100 varas; lode 4 ft. wide, yielding 1 dwts. of gold per ton. We have also sunk a shaft 1½ varas and communicated it with the stops. This shaft will enable us to fill the mine when required. Ores sent to mill as follows:—From Santo Domingo, 124 tons, worth 1 oz. of gold per ton; from San Antonio, 300 tons, worth 8 dwts. of gold per ton; and from Trinidad, 660 tons, worth 4 dwts. of gold per ton. In all I estimate to be 376 ozs. of melted gold.

FRONTINO AND BOLIVIA.—Mr. Rouch, May 15: The remittance of gold for the month of April last was 186½ lbs., which is 15 ozs. in excess of the preceding month, and would have been larger but for the continuance of the dry season. At the Bolivia Mines only 24 out of the 66 heads of stamps were at work, and at Frontino but 9 out of the 15 heads. The yield of gold at Frontino had improved to nearly 1½ oz. per ton. The mine reports, which are considered satisfactory, will be sent to the shareholders as usual. The rainy season having set in (May 15), it is expected that the forthcoming advices, due the end of this month, will show a great improvement in the returns.

JAVALI.—Advices have been received from this mine down to June 9. The addition and alterations in the mill were all but completed. Ten stamps had been set to work on June 8, and Mr. Simpson thought that the whole mill would be in perfect working order about the 12th. The new turbine from New York had answered admirably. The rains were beginning to set in, and several heavy showers had already fallen. Large quantities of ore of good quality had been taken to the mill from the Socorro and Nispero. Labour was abundant, and health good. Captain Sobieski says that the mining expenses will in future never exceed one month, and, probably, fall below it, as all the works are now completed.

MARIQUITA.—Santa Ana Mines for the month of April: cost, \$9586; returns, \$4417. It is a source of deep regret that I have not been able yet to show a surplus of returns over cost, but the board must bear in mind that the amalgam produce does not represent the yield of the mine, but only a part thereof, as I cannot realise more unless I have the means of stamping and dressing ores. We have had, unfortunately, during some time a large proportion of low-class pyrites ore mixed up in the lode, which has kept the assay value of the ores low. Now we are getting more lacinous ore, and more proper silver ores, and these are increasing in quantity. Marmato mines for the month of April: cost, \$9675; returns, \$10,037. Aguas Claras Mines for the month of April: cost, \$2581; returns, \$2583.

UNITED MEXICAN.—The following are the advices by the French mail, received from the manager:—"The Frente de Santo Domingo in Remedios has much fallen off, and the sales for the last two weeks have come down; on May 27 to \$1466, and on June 3 to \$1428. Even at this rate, however, we are making good profits, because the sale covers the mine outlay, and the ore sent to the Lacerados is clear again, and will gradually come into our accounts. As a set-off against Remedios, I have to report an improvement in Jesus Maria, in San Modesto, which is giving us more lacinous ore, and at the same time, silver ores are much improved. Our sales on May 23 was \$1501, and on June 3 \$2241. As I am easy in finance matters, I have given no further bills against the directors. The rock in San Cayetano continues extremely hard, and in May we advanced only 2½ varas. In Buenos Ayres we are getting on fast, and on May 29 had reached 67½ metres in depth. In San Antonio the rock is harder, and we have to put some timber into a part of the old shaft. A few days' work will be required. The depth on May 29 was 95-35 metres. All work is stopped in the Oscuras mine, except such as is sufficient to keep up our rights. Crops looking well. Politics quiet."

IMPERIAL SILVER QUARRIES.—June 21: Ten feet of tunnel were made last week.

ANGLO-ITALIAN.—P. Morrison: Our position as regards future prospects is most favourable each month, the only uncertainty being that owing to the extreme hardness of the ground, particularly our exploratory works, the daily supply at first may not be maintained. To supply this deficiency, however, we are now separating the accumulated debris of the old miners, of which there is an unlimited supply for some time to come. Average of assays made, 2½ to 6 dwts. per ton. This, taken at its minimum value, will pay for treatment—extraction, 1 fr. per ton; treatment, ditto, 3 frs. The building of the reduction establishment advances daily. Advices of shipment of machinery are expected daily. The water in the mine is much more favourable during the month for the construction of the reduction building. The mineral carriers have brought 48½ tons of mineral from the Frisa Mine to the deposit near the reduction establishment.

CAPULA.—Captain Paul, June 7: Since my last, under date of the 27th ult., we have emitted to Mexico 299 marcs (2392 ozs.) of silver, the produce of tortas No. 3, of 10 montons; net value, \$267,807. On the 3d inst. torta No. 4, of 15 montons, was washed, and produced 267 marcs (2136 ozs.), assay 20½; in this torta more than one-half was terras, which is not so high a ley as the Gabarro. Tortas No. 5, of 15 montons, is in beneficio; the assay will be made on Wednesday; I expect it will be higher than No. 4. This week I expect we shall finish sending in for torta No. 6, 150 cargass, the quantity we are putting now in each torta. I would rather make them 20 montons, but it will require a greater outlay in quicksilver.—San Juan Hacienda: The wall by the side of the river was finished last week, and this week the one across the river will be high enough to be out of danger of the heavy floods; we are also building the walls of the Azogueria. The cost of hacienda for the five weeks ending May 29 amounted to \$1643.—The Mine: The ground in the shaft continues very hard; to the north we have met with another branch, with small veins of good ore, and letting out more water; we shall suspend the sinking by the end of this month, open plat, and commence a cross-cut north to intersect the main lode; when cut, it will doubtless drain the Esperanza level; the water level; we shall then be able to develop the ground so long untried. In the winzes (Guadalupe and St. Miguel), sinking below the Esperanza level, we have again met with water, which very much retards the sinking; the lode continues to improve in depth in both the winzes; in the latter, which is under San Jorge, the ore is of rich quality. San Jorge rise has been suspended for the last three weeks, on account of the bad ventilation; the men have been stopping east and west of the rise to lengthen it, and improve the ventilation, which is now very good, and next week we may resume the rising; the ground is more favourable in the stops, and consequently yields a greater portion of terras (small), of very fair quality.—In fact, I see very little difference in the lode for the last four months; it produces about 60 cargass weekly. This week we shall set two other stops to the west of rise, which I expect will bring the raising up to 70 cargass weekly, and if we are able to continue the winzes we shall get 10 cargass more weekly. By sinking San Onofre and San Enrique winzes, below the San Enrique level we shall be laying open ground for stops; this we consider will pay well, although the metal is not of so good quality as that of the Esperanza. In San Enrique winze, as well as in the back of the level, the lode is very wide, composed of colorados and blue pinta ore mixed, but of rather low ley; we expect it will greatly improve in depth; there is also metal in San Jose winze of good quality, but the quantity is small; likewise the winze sunk on Nuestra Ama has good metal, but the vein is narrow—that is, the metal part. If we include all the low ley ore that can be broken in the mine, the extraction would amount to a considerable quantity.

city. In the old workings of San Francisco the metal is of very fair quality, but will not pay for extracting without a rise from the Esperanza level, to facilitate the bringing away of the metal; at present they have to take it a long way through old workings, and send it down the perpendicular shaft.

CAPE COPPER.—The report of the directors, to be presented to the shareholders on the 30th inst., together with the accounts, shows that during 1868 the Ookiep mining costs were reduced by 2345l., whilst the returns give an increase equal to 444 tons of fine copper over those of the previous year. This mine and Spectakel continue to be very productive. The reserves at Ookiep have materially increased, and stood on Dec. 31 at 30,500 tons. The trials of new mines have developed promising features. Good progress has been made towards the construction of the tramway, pending the completion of which increased exertions are being made to bring the ore to market, to effect which contracts have been made with carriers by mule wagons for the transport of about 400 tons monthly, which quantity will be quite independent of the ordinary carriage by ox wagons. Good rains have already fallen, and the yield is improving, thus giving promise that the coming transport season will be a favourable one. To meet the cost of constructing the tramway the directors purpose issuing debenture bonds for 21,000l., bearing 6 per cent. interest, and repayable in three divisions by lot. The reduction in expenditure, and the increased yield of the mines, have more than counterbalanced the effect of the continued falls in the copper market. It is estimated that the profits of 1868 will not be less than 50,000l.

LAGUNA.—J. R. Rule, June 8: I have now before me the official copy of contract entered into with the proprietors of the Providencia, which you are aware adjoins Laguna on the north, granting to me, on behalf of the company, 17 bars, and as soon as this was concluded preparations were made, by clearing out the Purisima adit, to commence an examination of the vein named the Purisima vein, which formerly gave some produce over the adit, but was pursued to a small extent. As the sett lies to the eastward of where this vein is cut by the adit, I have set four men to drive this level east, and I have pleasure in stating that, although only 1½ varas have been driven, we have broken stones containing ore, apparently of good quality, which we are about to get assayed. I have repeated a measurement from the Laguna shaft at surface down to the Purisima adit, and find that it is only 29 varas below Laguna; so that the shaft is 88 varas perpendicular depth, the adit would be of no service to the mine, though it might prove the intermediate ground; yet it does not appear there are any veins of consequence to be cut through by it; therefore it appears by far the most eligible plan to prove the Purisima vein by driving on it eastward. The 95 vara level cross-cut has been driven already 9 varas, the ground having been favourable; but as yet we have not met with any ore, or any vein of spar; but by permission of Mr. Mancevo we have been making an examination of the workings of the adjoining mine of Arevalo, and find that at some distance westward of Laguna they have some pretty good azogue ores on a north part of the vein. I have made a measurement of their workings, and continued this measurement into Laguna, and expect to forward a small plan of the same by the next packet. It is to be observed that the ore ground now being worked in Arevalo is only a few varas below the adit. I have duly received your letters of April 14 and 30, and, in reference to your observations therein, would observe that my own interest in Laguna is so large that the directors may rest assured that nothing that may lead to a discovery of ore by any probable course will at any time be neglected.

FORTUNA.—July 3: Canada Incoosa Mine: The 110, driving west of O'Shea's shaft, continues to open moderately productive ground, worth 1½ ton of ore per fm. In the 100, west of Henty's shaft, the lode, which yields ½ ton of ore per fm., has still a kindly appearance, but is not so productive as it was. The 90, east of Judd's shaft, yields ¾ ton per fm. In the upper part of the end the lode is of good quality, but the bottom is poor. The lode in the 80, east of Addis's shaft, is very strong and regular. The ground in the 90, south of Henty's, is very hard. The 50, east of San Pedro shaft, is worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. In the 80, west of O'Shea's shaft, the lode is well spotted with ore. The 80, east of Lowndes's shaft, produces 1 ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the 70, east of Carro's shaft, is compact, and of a very promising appearance, yielding 1½ ton of ore per fm.—Shafts and Winzes: At O'Shea's shaft, sinking below the 110, the ground is hard, and progress consequently slow. At Henty's shaft, sinking below the 100, good progress has been made in the past month. The lode at Ale's winze, below the 55, is small and poor.—Los Salidos Mine: The 100, west of Morris's engine-shaft, has passed through another strong cross-course, and is temporarily suspended. The 90, west of Buenos Amigos shaft, is worth 3 tons of ore per fm.; this end is opening out a splendid run of ore ground. The lode in the 75, west of San Carlos shaft, is very compact and solid, yielding 2 tons of ore per fm. The 100, east of San Gabriel shaft, which is looking kindly in the upper part of the end, yields ½ ton of ore per fm. The 90, east of Cox's shaft, is worth 2 tons of ore per fm.; there are now two strong and productive branches in the end. The lode in the 75, east of San Pablo's shaft, is of a productive and promising character, yielding 2 tons of ore per fathom.—Shafts and Winzes: Buenos Amigos shaft, sinking below the 90, yields ½ ton of ore per fathom; this will be completed to the 100 very shortly. San Pablo's shaft, below the 75, is worth 3 tons of ore per fm.; this is going down in a rich shoot of ore. Colon's winze will be completed to the 100 in a few days. The lode in Sagasta's winze, below the 90, is small and unproductive. We have commenced the sinking of Morris's engine-shaft below the 100, and shall get it down as fast as possible; the lode in this shaft is worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. The stops throughout both sections of the mine yielded a very fair average quantity of mineral during the past month, and remain without any unfavourable change, enabling us to estimate the raisings for July (five weeks) at 450 tons. The whole of the machinery is in good working order, and the surface works generally are going on regularly.

LINARES.—July 3: West of Engine-Shaft: In the 85 fathom level, west of Warner's engine-shaft, the lode continues unproductive. The 45, east of San Francisco shaft, is worth 1½ ton of ore per fathom; the lode is slightly diminished in size in this driving. The 31, east of San Francisco shaft, yields 1 ton of ore per fathom; the lode is not so compact as it has been. The lode in the 25, east of above shaft, is very small, and the ground is getting hard for driving.—Shafts and Winzes: In San Francisco shaft, sinking below the 45 fm. level, the granite is very hard. No. 166 winze, which is completed to the 45 fm. level, yields 1 ton of ore per fathom. No. 167 winze, below the 45, is going down in a strong, compact, and productive lode, worth 2 tons of ore per fm. No. 168 winze, sinking below the 75 fm. level, produces 3 tons of ore per fathom. We have commenced sinking this new winze in the richest part of the western shoot of ore driven through in the 75. The tribute department, without undergoing any change worthy of remark, yielded the quantity of ore computed for the past month, and we are enabled to estimate the raisings for July (five weeks) at 325 tons. The machinery and surface works are going on very regularly.—Los Quintaneros Mine: In the 45 fathom level, driving west of Taylor's engine-shaft, the lode is small, and the ground hard for driving. The 45, east of Taylor's, yields ½ ton of ore per fathom; in this end the lode has diminished both in size and value. The lode in the 32, east of Taylor's, is large and open, and produces ½ ton of ore per fathom. In the 32, west of Taylor's, and in the same level east of Cox's shaft, the lode has become quite unproductive; we expect to effect a communication in a few days. The 32, west of Cox's shaft, will remain idle for a few days, till the eastern end is holed to the level west from Taylor's shaft. San Carlos shaft will be completed to the 32 fm. level in the present month.

ALAMILLOS.—July 3: The lode in the 4th level, west from San Rafael shaft, produces ¾ ton of ore per fathom. In the 4th level, east of La Magdalena shaft, the lode is strong, and yields 1 ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the 5th level, east of La Magdalena shaft, is small and poor. The lode in the 5th level, west of the above shaft, is large, with good stones of ore. There is no improvement in the 5th level, east of Taylor's engine-shaft. The 6th level, east of Taylor's, yields ½ ton of ore per fathom; the lode is improving in this end, as well as getting easier for driving. In the 6th level, west of Taylor's, the lode is very small. The lode in the 5th level, west of Taylor's, is open, and easy for driving through. The lode in the 4th level, west of San Adriano shaft, is very small, yielding ½ ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the 3d level, west of San Yago shaft, has improved lately, and is now worth ½ ton per fathom. The 2d level, east of Cox's shaft, is unproductive, and the 3d, east of Judd's, is suspended. The 3d level, east of Crosby's cross-cut, yields ¾ ton of ore per fathom; the lode, although still opening good ore ground, has undergone an unfavourable change. The 2d level, west of Morris's shaft, produces ¾ ton of ore per fathom; the lode here is diminishing both in size and value.—Shafts and Winzes: In sinking La Magdalena shaft below the 5th level we hope to make greater discoveries this month. San Adriano shaft, which is worth ½ ton of ore per fathom, is completed to the 5th level. San Victor shaft, below the 4th level, is worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. Pablo's winze, below the 3d level, yields ½ ton of ore per fathom; the lode is large, and spotted with lead. Sanchez's winze, below the 3d level, produces also ½ ton per fathom; the lode is small, and falling in produce. The stops yielded very well during the past month, and have only undergone the usual amount of fluctuation. The machinery and all the surface work are going on with perfect regularity. We estimate the raisings for July at 250 tons.

PESTARENA UNITED.—T. Roberts, July 8: Owing to the discontentedness of some of our miners, as mentioned in our last, only a small amount of labour was done the first days of the past week on the bottom stops at Pestarena Mine. The leading man of the strike has since cleared out, and a great many of the other men have returned to their work, and we expect the remainder will in a few days. The stops throughout the mine remain about the same in value as last week.—Val Toppa: The lode in the end, driving north at Marmo Rosso, has improved, yielding now 6 tons per fathom, worth 1 oz. of gold per

CHINA CLAY AND CHINA STONE WORKS, ST. AUSTELL, CORNWALL.

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One thousand shares—£1 payable on application, and £2 on allotment. Calls as subsequently determined, at intervals of not less than six months.

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Prussian Mining and Iron Works Co., DUSSELDORF.

(PREUSSISCHE-BERGWERKS-UND-HUTTEN-ACTIEN-GESELLSCHAFT.)

EMISSION OF 1,200,000 THALERS PRUSSIAN CURRENCY, OR £180,000 STERLING, IN FIVE PER CENT. PRIORITY OBLIGATIONS,

OF THE

PRUSSIAN MINING AND IRON WORKS COMPANY, DUSSELDORF,

IN OBLIGATIONS OF 200 THALERS, OR £30 STERLING EACH.

The undersigned company issues, in accordance with the resolution of the general meeting of 12th May, 1868, for the amount of 1,200,000 THALERS PRUSSIAN CURRENCY, EQUAL TO £180,000 STERLING, FIVE PER CENT.

PRIORITY OBLIGATIONS,

for which a general mortgage upon the property of the company—namely, the Collieries Hansa, near Huckarde; Zollern, near Kirchlinde; and Erin, near Castrop (all in the Province Westphalia); and the Iron Works Vulkan, near Duisburg, in the Rhine Province—has been duly given, registered, and deposited with the Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft in Berlin.

The paying-off the Obligations, AT PAR, takes place in accordance with a fixed plan of amortization set forth on the obligations themselves, within a term of 37 years, commencing with the year 1870, the numbers of the obligations to be paid off each year being determined by lot, drawn at the general meeting.

The payment of the interest coupons on 1st July of each year, and of the amortized obligations will take place in BERLIN, DUSSELDORF, COLOGNE, and HAMBURG, in Prussian currency, and in LONDON and DUBLIN in pounds sterling, at the fixed course of

ONE POUND STERLING FOR SIX THALERS TWENTY SILVER GROSCHEN.

Subscriptions for these obligations, at the course of 89½ per cent., will be received between the 15th and 31st July instant, for Great Britain and Ireland:—

In LONDON At the office of the Messrs. BARCLAY, BEVAN, TRITTON, AND TWELLS, 54, Lombard-street.
Ditto " " Messrs. FOX, TAYLOR, AND BACKHOUSE, Stockbrokers, 5, Tokenhouse-yard.
In DUBLIN " " BANK OF IRELAND, and Messrs. BRUCE AND SYMES, Stockbrokers, Dame-street.
In CORK " " CORK STEAM SHIP COMPANY.

Where forms of subscription can be had.

In case of more than the whole amount being subscribed for, a proportionate reduction will be made, of which the subscribers shall be duly informed.

Ten per cent. of the nominal amount applied for is to be deposited at the time of subscribing.

The payments of the subscription price for the obligations which shall be allotted to the English subscribers are to be made at the respective places of subscription, as follows:—

For each obligation of £30 nominal amount,—

Up to 31st July current	.....	39½ per cent., with the interest upon £15 0 0	.....	From 1st July	.....	= £11 18 3
Up to 30th September cr.	.....	25 " " "	7 10 0	.....	"	= 7 11 10½
Up to 30th December cr.	.....	25 " " "	7 10 0	.....	"	= 7 13 9

Upon occasion of the first payment a form of provisional receipt will be given to the subscriber, upon which the further payments are also to be receipted.

After the full payment (which can also be made at any time after the date of allotment, and before the fixed dates, subject to the proper calculation of the interest) the provisional receipts will be exchanged for the Priority Obligations, which shall be made out in the name of the party then designated, and which are furnished with interest coupons from 1st July, 1869.

PRUSSIAN MINING AND IRON WORKS COMPANY.

THE DIRECTION.

Dusseldorf, 5th July, 1869.

THOS. J. MULVANY.

DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS.

PRUSSIAN MINING AND IRON WORKS COMPANY, DUSSELDORF

(Preussische Bergwerks-und-Actien-Gesellschaft).

Sanctioned by Royal Rescript of 12th March, 1866.

Authorised share capital, £860,000 sterling, or 2,400,000 thalers Prussian currency, in 12,000 shares of £30 sterling, or 200 thalers Prussian currency each, of which nearly two-thirds, £240,000 sterling, or 1,600,000 thalers, is already paid up.

Establishments belonging to the company:—

A.—COLLIERIES IN WESTPHALIA.

ERIN, near Castrop, on Cologne-Minden Railway, with a royalty of 2500 acres, now at work—with two shafts complete.

HANSA, near Dortmund, on Cologne-Minden Railway, with a royalty of 2000 acres, now at work—one shaft complete.

ZOLLERN, near Dortmund, on Cologne-Minden Railway, with a royalty of 3000 acres, not yet at work—two shafts partly sunk.

B.—IRON WORKS IN RHINE PROVINCE.

VULKAN, near Duisburg, on the Rhine, at mouth of the Ruhr Canal, with railway junction to all the main lines of railway.

FOUR BLAST FURNACES, of which three are now at work, foundry, &c.

C.—IRON MINES.

Numerous and extensive, in Rhine Province, Siegerland, Nassau, Hessen, and Hanover.

COUNCIL OF SUPERVISION.

Mr. WM. TH. MULVANY, President, Pempelfort, Dusseldorf.
Mr. WM. HURTER, Vice-President, Dusseldorf.
Mr. Commerzienrath WM. CONRAD, Banker, Berlin.
Mr. HENRY BEWLEY, Dublin.
Mr. EBENEZER PIKE, Chairman of the Cork Steamship Company, Cork.
Mr. ADOLPH GODEFFROY, Chairman of the Hamburg-American Steam-
packet Company, Hamburg.
Mr. J. S. FORBES, Vice-Chairman of the Dutch-Rhenish Railway Company,
London.
Mr. H. C. CRUYS, Director of the Rotterdam and Amsterdam Railway Com-
pany, Amsterdam.
Mr. GUSTAV ARNDT, Berlin.

GENERAL DIRECTOR.

Mr. THOMAS J. MULVANY, Dusseldorf.

BANKERS.

London.... Messrs. BARCLAY, BEVAN, TRITTON, and TWELLS.
Dublin THE BANK OF IRELAND.
Berlin BERLINER HANDELS-GESELLSCHAFT.
Cologne.... RAL. OPPENHEIM, Jun., and Co.
Hamburg... NORDDEUTSCHE BANK, and ADOLPH GODEFFROY.
Bremen.... H. H. MEIER and Co.

EXPLANATORY REMARKS.

The above-mentioned extensive property has been accumulated by degrees in several years with a view to forming one important enterprise, and was acquired by this company in 1866.

The collieries Hansa and Zollern and the ironworks Vulkan, with its extensive iron mines, belonged formerly to three different companies which had become bankrupt before completing their undertakings, after an expenditure for concessions, landed property at each work, large buildings, machinery and works of about 2,600,000 thalers (£390,000), and were acquired for this company at about one-fourth of their first cost.

The colliery Erin is new, and was acquired and the works for its exploitation first commenced by this company.

All the foregoing property, with some additional lands and iron mines, have been definitively paid for, except a balance of the purchase money of Vulkan Iron Works, which is payable by easy yearly instalments of £2625 each, in nine years, with power to pay up in full at any time.

The colliery Hansa is connected by a branch railway constructed by this company with the Cologne-Minden Railway, near Dortmund. The colliery Erin is for the present provisionally connected by a horse tramway with the station Castrop, of the Cologne-Minden Railway, which company has obtained the Royal Concession and is taking the necessary steps for the construction of that part of the Emseher Valley Railway, which passes from Herne by Erin and Zollern Collieries to Dortmund; and which will connect these collieries with the whole railway system and sea ports of Europe.

The iron works of Vulkan are now connected by a direct railway branch, constructed by this company, with the Bergisch-Märkisch, Rhenish and Cologne-Minden Railways, and thereby with the whole European system,—whilst by its admirable situation on the banks of the Rhine, and its own harbour on the Duisburg Ruhr Canal, it has water communication for large vessels with the whole Rhine Navigation, and the sea ports of Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dordrecht, Flushing, and Antwerp.

The collieries Hansa and Erin, with first-class gas, steam, coking and manufacturing coals, have been already brought into operation by this company, and have commenced the production and sale of coal, from three large pits. The works are all laid out for a production of 1000 tons per day at each colliery.

The works of pit sinking at Zollern are far advanced, and the greater portion of the mari water shut out with iron tubing in two pits of 17 feet diameter, but not yet completed to the coal measures (about 20 fathoms), awaiting the completion of the railway by the Cologne-Minden Railway Company for the transport of materials to and from the colliery.

Two of the blast-furnaces at Vulkan and the foundry are at full work, and a third blast-furnace is completed, heated, and ready to be brought into blast. The iron produced has obtained a very high character, and the company has orders for all the iron the works can produce for this year.

With two large collieries, and the iron works in productive operation, and ample demand for their products, the company under the advice of the direction, and council of supervision has resolved, in preference to making further calls on the shares already placed, to keep down the amount of the share capital, and pursuant to the powers given by the statutes raise the residue of the capital required for the completion and extension of the works by issuing 5 per cent. priority obligations (as announced in the official notice), secured by mortgage, on the large real property of this company.

Though this course will naturally give the obligation holders a priority before the shareholders, the company does not hesitate to take it, in consideration of the financial benefit which will subsequently accrue to the shareholders in the *pro rata* increase to them of future dividends, arising from that portion of capital obtained on amortizable obligations.

On the other hand those persons who prefer investment at fixed rates of interest, paid regularly, will find that the security for the 5 per cent. priority obligations in this case is of the highest class, being virtually a first charge on the great property of this company—as no lien whatever exists except that for the payment of the balance of the purchase money of Vulkan, above referred to, the right reserved to pay off which in one sum the company is prepared to exercise, and extinguish the lien referred to, on obtaining the amount of this issue of obligations.

Further the fact that three great collieries, producing different kinds of coal, and a large iron works producing raw material, form the security for the obligations, constitutes in itself by the very nature of things a system of insurance to the obligation holders for the punctual payment of their interest and sinking fund. In fact under ordinary circumstances the capital sum of the obligations would be amply secured by the value of, and the payment of interest by the profits of, any one of these great works, more especially under the greatly improved powers of production, increased demand, and reduced cost of transport which now prevail in the Westphalian district.

The four establishments of the company when brought into full operation will represent a total expenditure, including that of the previous companies, of nearly 5,000,000 thalers, or £750,000, whilst they will not stand in the books of the present company at much more than half that amount. This fact, and the now tested value of the coal and iron mines, with the production of the iron works, induce the company to expect, on a moderate calculation of profits (which long experience of the Westphalian industry enables the direction with confidence to make and rely upon), a steadily rising dividend, with the development of the mines and works, up to 18 or 20 per cent. on the share capital, after deducting the amount of interest and amortization for these obligations and the tantamounts and reserve funds required by the statutes. From this circumstance a clear judgement as to the security of these obligations, repayable by lot in 37 years with a priority to dividends, can be most readily formed.

Dusseldorf, July 5, 1869.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

BEDFORD UNITED.—J. Phillips, July 15: There has been no lode taken down in the 103. The lode in the 90 west is 4 feet wide, producing from 3 to 4 tons of ore per fathom. The 90 east is suspended for the present, and the men placed to stope a piece of ground in the 75 east, for the purpose of ventilation. The lode in the 75 east is 4 ft. wide, producing ½ tons of ore per fathom. In the winze sinking below this level the lode will produce 5 tons of ore per fathom. The stope in this level is looking well, yielding full 5½ tons of ore per fathom.

BRYN (WIDOW).—S. Harper, July 7: The 102, driving west from the engine-shaft, is still in the unproductive line rock measures, and the opinion we shall have to open out a few fathoms more ere we reach the run of lode-bearing ground passed through at the above level (90), which continued over 40 fms. in length. The lode in the rise from the intermediate level, against Bramwell's shaft, is about 1 ft. wide, with a little lead, but not to value. The lode in the bottom of the intermediate level is about 1½ ft. wide, producing good work for lead ores. The lode in the 85, west of said shaft, is 2 ft. wide, containing spar, blende, and lead ores, but not of much importance to value, although a very promising-looking lode. The lode in the winze in the bottom of the 85 west is 2½ ft. wide, composed of spar, blende, clay, and lead ore; a more spar, blende-looking lode cannot be looked on for producing lead ores, yet I cannot as yet set a value on it. The ground in the 75 fm. level cross-cut south is much of the same character as when last reported on; the same may be applied to the cross-cut south at the 60 yard level, at Lloyd's shaft. Our tribute pitches throughout the mine are not looking so well, and falling off in produce. We have again commenced working our engine only by day, therefore it will only require one engineman, and will effect a saving in the coal expense. It is our object to economise in every point as much as possible.

CAPE CORNWALL.—R. Pryor, J. Davey, July 13: There has been but little change in the 100 or 70 fm. levels cross-cuts during the week. We are still meeting with small veins or branches, which contain muddle and spots of copper ore, and both ends are in a beautiful channel of ground for producing minerals.

CARADON CONSOLS.—S. Bennetts, July 13: The pitwork is fixed at the 90, the cross-cut driven about 6 ft. north, and the Clymo's lode just cut through, where it is found 2½ to 3 ft. wide, composed principally of peach, prlan, flour-spar, and a small quantity of copper ore; this is in the middle of the cross-course, a split of it being 3 ft. to the west. The gossan lode, in the 75 west, is 1½ ft. wide, still containing a little ore, as well as being in gossany ground. The lode cut in the 75 north last week is about 2 ft. wide on the east side of the cross-course; the western part is not yet cut. The end altogether is very wet.

CEFN BRWYNO.—Jas. Paull, July 13: Saturday last being our setting-day, the following bargains were set:—The 92 to drive east by four men, 148s. 6d per fathom; lode here 3 ft. wide, containing a little ore, though not of any material value, but we expect an improvement shortly. The stope over this level, 80 fms. east of engine-shaft, is set to six men, at 55s. per fathom. The stope over ditto, 50 fms. east of shaft, to four men, at 60s. per fathom. The lode in these stopes is 4 ft. wide, and will produce 1 ton of lead ore per fathom. The 80 to drive west by four men, at 160s. per fathom; lode very large, containing good branches of lead ore, and a good deal of blende. The lode in the stope over this level will yield 14 cwt. of lead ore per fathom; set to four men, at 67s. 6d. per fathom. A stope over the 80, 90 fms. east of engine-shaft, is set to two men, at 55s. per fm., where the lode is worth 12 cwt. of ore per fathom. The 56 to drive east by four men, at 150s. per fathom; lode in present end 4 ft. wide, and improving, now worth 15 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. The 20 to drive west on north lode by two men, at 90s. per fathom; lode 2 ft. wide, composed of lead, blende, and clay-slate, and of a more kindly appearance. The drawing, dressing, &c. are going on regularly, and we are doing all we can towards another sampling; but unless we get rain in a few days our surface water will be short, and therefore, the dressing impeded, the pools now being nearly exhausted.

CHANTICLEER.—W. Wasley, July 15: Since my last report the top of the old shaft to the east of the present working shaft ran in, which stopped the air from going through the mine; the men have, therefore, been engaged for some days in timbering the shaft up again, which they finished last Tuesday evening, so that we have now got a good current of fresh air again. There is not much change in the 120 yard level end, east of the shaft, since last reported on.

CHIVERTON MOOR.—G. E. Tremayne, W. Bennetts, July 13: The ground in the engine-shaft sinking below the 85 still continues of a good description, and we hope to get it down to the 95 by the end of this month. The lode in the 85 west is 3 feet wide, composed of quartz and muddle, and worth for lead 12 cwt. per fathom. From the present very favourable appearance of the lode we have great confidence in soon having a further improvement. The rise in the back of this level is worth 7 cwt. of lead per fathom; when communicated with the 75 it will give good ventilation, and also lay open good ground for stoping. In the 85 east the lode is 2 feet wide, consisting of quartz, floukan, muddle, and a little lead—a very kindly lode, with a little increase of water. The lode in the 75 west is at present split into two branches, about 1 foot wide each, composed principally of quartz, with good stones of lead. The lode in the 65 east is at present poor. In Clogg's shaft, sinking below the 40, we are making good progress. The 40 fathom level cross-cut north we are pushing on with all possible speed, which will explore a new piece of ground, affording great chances of success, as it will intersect in its course the lodes which have proved so productive in West Chiverton. The lode in the 40 west is 2 feet wide, composed of quartz and muddle, and letting out a large stream of water. No change in any other part of the mine. We are getting on very well in fixing the crusher.

CUDDEA.—F. Puckey, July 14: We are continuing the driving of the 142, west of Walker's shaft, by the side of the lode; the ground in the end is more favourable for progress. In the western stope, in the back of the 142, we are desoling the lode; we shall commence to take down the same during the latter part of this week. The lode in the stope east of the winze is 12 feet wide, composed of quartz, peach, and iron, and producing low-quality work for tin. In the 130, west of the shaft, we are driving in the tin part of the lode, which is full 12 feet wide; the lode at the present time is hard, and not so good for tin, now worth 20l. per fathom. We have two stopes working in the back of this level. In the western stope the lode is 10 feet wide, and worth 15l. per fathom. In the stope east of the winze the lode is 12 feet wide, and worth 18l. per fathom. The lode in the stope in the bottom of the 100 is without alteration—still 12 ft., and worth 20l. per fm. In the stope in the back of the same level the lode is 12 ft. wide, and worth 20l. per fm. The lode in the stope in the back of the same level has been desolated since last reported. The tribute pitches are yielding low-quality stuff. Our operations in every part of the mine are pushed on as fast as possible.

CWM DARREN.—R. Williams, July 15: The water in the cross-cut south still increases, and there are several strings of spar, and spots of copper and lead, but so far nothing like a lode. I am expecting daily to see the object in view here attained. In the sink on the east of the shaft the branches seem to be more concentrated, and the mass produces more lead than formerly, which looks promising for the 30, east of the cross-course, when we can determine to resume it.

CWM DRYFOEL.—The 12 fm level is now in very hard rock, in which but little progress can be made, but there are appearances of improvement. Some very fine strings of copper ore have been passed through within the last few yards, since the 2 ft. 6 in. lode was cut through, showing the highly mineralised character of the ground. The cutting of the great lode is looked forward to with much interest, as no doubt is entertained of meeting with a good deposit of copper, seeing that a large quantity of rich ore was taken away from the lode at surface 30 yards above the present level, and that excellent backs will be available for working out from the new level. The ground also seems considerably going eastward, and it may reasonably be expected that the richest part of the lode will be found in that direction.

DEVON AND CORNWALL UNITED.—E. James, July 14: Friday last being our pay and setting the following bargains were set. The 40 to drive west of whim-shaft, by three men and three boys, at 7l. per fathom; stented 3 fms. or the month; the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of spar, muddle, and a little copper ore. The 34 to drive west of engine-shaft, by two men and two boys, at 7l. 10s. per fathom; stent 2 fms. or the month; the lode 2 feet wide, composed principally of spar with spots of ore. The 22 to drive west of engine-shaft, by one man and one boy, at 5l. 10s. per fathom; stent 2 fms. or the month; the lode 2 feet wide, yielding good stones of copper ore, and presenting a very favourable indication for a further improvement. We have four pitches working by eight men, three in the back of the 34, and one in the back of the 22, west of engine-shaft, which is improved; the men are working very well, and breaking a good quantity of copper ore.

EAST CARN BRRA.—I. Richards, July 14: Thomas's engine-shaft is being sunk by the side of the lode. The 20 to drive west of engine-shaft, by three men and three boys, at 7l. per fathom; stented 3 fms. or the month; the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of spar, muddle, and a little copper ore. The 34 to drive west of engine-shaft, by two men and two boys, at 7l. 10s. per fathom; stent 2 fms. or the month; the lode 2 feet wide, composed principally of spar with spots of ore. The 22 to drive west of engine-shaft, by one man and one boy, at 5l. 10s. per fathom; stent 2 fms. or the month; the lode 2 feet wide, yielding good stones of copper ore, and presenting a very favourable indication for a further improvement. We have four pitches working by eight men, three in the back of the 34, and one in the back of the 22, west of engine-shaft, which is improved; the men are working very well, and breaking a good quantity of copper ore.

EAST GUNNLSLAKE AND SOUTH BEDFORD CONSOLS.—James Bray, July 15: The lode in the 16, on south lode, is 5 ft. wide, composed of spar, peach, and ore, producing of the latter 1 ton per fathom. No other change.

EAST ROSEWARNE.—Chas. Glasston, July 15: In King's shaft, sinking below the 115, the lode is 8 in. wide, producing a little copper ore, but not of much value. In the 115, west of shaft, the lode is 18 in. wide, worth 10l. per fathom. In the 105, west of shaft, the lode is 18 in. wide, worth 5l. per fathom.

EAST WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, W. Bennetts, July 10: The lode in the 120 east is 18 in. wide, containing copper ore and tin, of the former 1 ton per fathom; here we are expecting a great improvement. In the 55 east we find the lode is making a good branch of ore in the back of the level, which is dipping east over the end; the ground by the side of the lode is most favourable for copper, having patches of white clay intermixed; this was the case preceding the last run of ore ground, which makes us look with some degree of hope for another speedy improvement. The lode in the 45 east, and the rise above the 45, are looking precisely the same as we advised you in our last. We are busy dressing against the next sampling.

—G. R. Odgers, W. Bennetts, July 14: The lode in the 120, east from the shaft, is 20 in. wide, producing good ore and tin; of the former 1 ton per fm., and 5l. per fathom for tin. From the appearance of this lode, and the ground driven through in the 110, we believe we shall have a speedy improvement. The lode in the 65 east is 18 inches wide, composed of quartz, a little black ore, and peach, with a most congenial granite by its side. The lode in the 55 east is, as we told you last week, producing some good copper ore in the back of the level. The ground is very favourable, and showing precisely the same indications which led to the last bunch of ore. The lode in the 45 east will produce ½ ton of copper ore per fm.; here the lode is near the alide, after passing which we expect the lode will improve again, because in the 55 the lode was best to the east of the alide. We have not taken down any lode in the rise above the 45 fm. ere this week; we shall take it down against next Saturday, when you shall be advised of its value. We are busy hauling and dressing for the sampling next week.

EAST WHEAL LOVELL.—B. Quentrell, July 14: The south lode sinking below the 60 is worth from 60l. to 60l. per fathom.—North Lode: Since I last valued this lode it has very much improved, and we have had an opportunity of further testing its value by the tin we are returning. We have stamped and dressed during the last week from the two places mentioned over 4 tons of tin, more than 3 tons of which have been raised from the shaft on the north lode,

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above the 130, we have placed the men to sink a winze, where the lode is worth 71. per fathom. The lode in the 100 east is 2 feet wide, producing very good tin, worth fully 101. per fathom. In the 90 fathom level cross-cut north the ground continues the same as we last advised you, being a kind of decomposed granite, with white elvan and strings of tin; it is getting more wet, hence we hope we may quickly intersect the main part of the lode. In the 80 east, on the dropper, the men are driving on the north side of it, where the ground contains strings of tin; the men will take down the dropper next week, when you shall be again fully advised of its value. The lode in the 80 fathom level winze, west from the north shaft, is 2 ft. wide, and worth 47. per fm.; this will open tribute ground. The lode in the 66 west, from the north shaft, continues to be worth 171. per fm. The lode in the 80 west, from the new shaft, is 2 1/2 ft. wide, laying open tribute ground. The lode in the 66, west of ditto, is 2 ft. wide, yielding stamping work. The lode in the 54 west is worth 31. 10s. per fathom. The lode in the 54 east is worth 67. per fathom. The lode in the 42 east is worth 31. per fathom. The tributaries, producing good tin, are worth 31. per fathom.

— G. R. Ogers, W. Bennett, July 15: In the 90 cross-cut north we have intersected another lode of tin, underlying south, with a bearing of 19° to the north of east, embedded in precisely the same kind of ground as for some time past; this is 18 in. from the point where we expected to meet with the south part of the lode, therefore a discovery may be made any day.

WHEAL COURTENAY.—J. Gifford, July 14: In the deep adit west the lode is 1 1/2 foot wide, composed of calc. quartz, and mudi, but of no value. No change in the cross-cut north to note.

WHEAL KITTY (St. Agnes).—S. Davey, W. Polkinghorne, July 10: In the 82 fm. level, driving west of Holgate's shaft, the lode is worth for tin 61. per fathom.—New Shaft, Pryor's Lode: In the 106 fm. level cross-cut, south of shaft, our progress is rather slow, the ground being hard and wet for driving. In the 94 fm. level, driving west of shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, and worth for tin 261. per fathom. In the 94 fm. level, driving east of shaft, the lode is worth for tin 111. per fathom. In the 82 fm. level, driving west of shaft, the lode is worth for tin 151. per fathom. In the 82 fm. level, driving east of shaft, the lode is poor. In the winze sinking below the 32 fm. level, east of shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth for tin 61. per fathom.—Caunter Lode: In the 82 fathom level, north of shaft, we are driving east to the north of the cross-course, to see if the lode is thrown in that direction. The winze in the bottom of this level is suspended for the present, in consequence of an influx of water. In the 44 fm. level, driving east of cross-cut, north of Pryor's, the branch is poor.

WHEAL MARY FLORENCE.—W. Johns, W. Verran, July 8: During the current month we have communicated the winze sinking below the 15 to the 25, east of Saw's shaft; this has not only caused good ventilation in the bottom of the mine, but laid open a good piece of profitable ore ground, which we are now in the way of stamping. Good progress has been made in the past month in driving the 15, west of Saw's shaft; the lode in this driving has produced several tons of mudi, mixed up with rich stones of yellow copper ore, and as we are fast approaching the ore ground driven over in the level above, we think the chances in this direction are exceedingly good; seeing that we have now holed the winze and rise from the 15 to the 25 we hope speedily to get a parcel of ore for the market.

WHEAL SPARNON.—W. Tregay, July 10: The lode in the 80, west of cross-course, produces good tin, and looks well for improvement; ground favourable for driving.

WHEAL TRELLAWNY.—Wm. Johns, T. Grenfell, J. Pryor, July 14: At Trellawny's engine-shaft, in the 230, we have the shaft now all in order, and have the stuff drawing therefrom, and resumed the driving of the cross-cut towards the lode. The sinking of Smith's engine-shaft is going on very satisfactorily, by nine men; we shall push it on with all energy to get it down to another level during the summer months. We hope to communicate Chippendale's shaft with the 210 coming north from Smith's by next setting-day; this will lay open some tribute ground. We are driving our various ends by the side of the lode in the usual way, and shall cut into the lode when thought advisable. The two winzes sinking between Smith's and Trellawny's are worth 201. per fathom. We sampled on the 7th inst. 75 tons (computed) of crop silver-lead ore.

WHEAL UNY.—S. Coade, M. Rogers, July 10: We shall commence on Tuesday morning to make the alterations of the engine from a 50 to a 60 inch.

MINING IN TURKEY.

We remarked lately that we have often called attention to the mineral resources of Turkey, and this we did because we felt confident that in the end a valuable field would be found for the investment of home skill and the employment of home labour. When we first took up the subject it appeared almost hopeless to expect results, but we saw sufficient ground to co-operate with those friends of the Turkish Government who were trying to restore its mining industry. We think it useful to state what ten years ago was the state of mining policy in Turkey. It was founded on the ancient European ideas, that minerals were a ready source of wealth, that they ought to be retained by the State, that subjects should only be allowed to share in rare cases, and that foreigners should have no facilities for taking riches out of the country. The Ottoman Porte found in its possession the valuable copper mines of Tokat, some silver mines in Asia, and the newly worked coal mines at Heraclea, in the Black Sea. The mines were worked under a complicated system of forced labour, repaid with exemptions from taxes and conscription, paying heavy fees to the directors, and yielding a considerable surplus to the Treasury. At that time other ideas had begun to spread. It was calculated that the surplus of the Imperial Mine department was paid for by a heavy loss in taxes in other departments, and it has become at length a question whether Tokat or any other mine pays in men and money. It was further noticed that the other mines of Turkey were not being worked, and that consequently the country was importing large quantities of metal. It was, therefore, resolved to carry out such a reform as would allow the mines to be worked with the least loss to the community and with the greatest possible profit to the Government. Unluckily, as too often happens in Turkey, the statesmen promoting this reform had been educated in France, and not in England, and, as usual, they sought their inspirations in that place, which so vauntingly proclaims itself the capital of civilisation. At that time the French system was illiberal enough, and founded on the same false economical principles as the Turkish, and the result was the promulgation of Turkish mining codes, of which it is sufficient to say that in ten years no mines were worked under them, notwithstanding successive relaxations; and that, on the contrary, mines that were attempted to be worked were shut up by vexatious interference on the French plan. Still the Turkish Government was honest in its designs; it kept up a large mining department, it sent students to England and France, formed a museum and school, opened a mineral collection in the Ottoman Exhibition at Constantinople, and instituted several explorations of the empire. Liberal grants of minerals were made to the railway companies; and to the best of the knowledge of the Government efforts were made to promote mining. Year by year modifications and amendments were made liberalising the institutions; but while the Director-General of Mines went on disclosing to a greater extent the mineral treasures of the country he could not succeed in obtaining any practical result, and that for the reasons already given. The Director-General during many years was General Derwish Pasha, one of the most accomplished men of science in Turkey, well acquainted with English and French, and an active promoter of scientific and technical education, for the advancement of which he gave courses of lectures in his native language at the University of Constantinople, or rather University building.

As stated in last week's Journal, the first enterprise formed under the recently-formed liberal code of mining laws is the IMPERIAL OTTOMAN COMPANY, which, it is satisfactory to find, has been most favourably received, the larger proportion of the capital having been already subscribed. There can be no doubt that the success of this well-organised undertaking will open a new era in Turkish mining.

THE WELSH SLATE TRADE.—There are three principal districts in Wales from which the supplies of slate are mainly obtained, the first and most important being the Bangor district, included in a radius of 20 miles, in which the Penrhyn, Llanberis, Royal Bangor, Prince of Wales, and Nantlle veins are worked. These quarries, and others on the same veins, employ about 7000 men, and produce annually 320,000 tons of slate and slabs. The next in importance are the Festiniog veins, on which are the celebrated Rhiw Brdrir, or Lord Palmerston's quarry, and several others of almost equal importance, belonging to Messrs. Holland, Matthews, Grieves, Casson's, the Diffys Company, and others. These quarries employ about 3000 men, and produce annually 110,000 tons of slate. A third district includes Machynlleth, Corris, and the quarries working on those and parallel veins, employing about 600 men, and producing 25,000 tons of slate and slabs. Total produce of the Bangor veins, 320,000 tons; Festiniog veins, 110,000 tons; Machynlleth, Corris, &c., 25,000 tons=455,000 tons, representing a value of about 1,137,500l. Total number of men employed:—Bangor district, 7000; Festiniog, 3000; Machynlleth, &c., 600=10,600. Allowing each man to earn 50l. per annum, which is much in excess of the average, the wages paid in the three districts would amount to 530,000l. per annum, which, deducted from the value of the produce (1,137,500l.), leaves a profit of 607,500l., or upwards of 50 per cent. on the aggregate value.

Formerly all the Welsh slates were carried in small vessels from the different ports of Carnarvon, Bangor, Port Dinorwic, Port Madoc, and Aberdovey, but now large quantities are sent to different parts of the Kingdom by rail; still, the principal traffic is carried on by small trading vessels, many of

which go to the Baltic and the Black Sea. The slates chiefly sent to the North of Europe are those from the Festiniog veins, which are selected for shipment to the coldest countries, not because of their peculiar fitness to withstand the vicissitudes of the climate, but mainly, if not solely, on account of their thinness, the freight being charged per ton, and the slates being sold by the thousand. The best metal for all purposes is believed to be that on the Bangor range of veins, and nearly all the slates shipped to Australia and the other Antipodean regions are from these unrivalled veins. Cargoes of slate generally average below, and not above, 100 tons each. If, therefore, the whole of the produce of the districts enumerated were sent by sea, it would require a fleet of 5000 vessels to carry the whole; or, assuming each vessel to load and discharge a cargo per month, a fleet of 400 vessels is required to be constantly engaged in this important traffic. A period of from 50 to 100 weeks will frequently elapse before the orders from slate merchants can be completed, according to the priority of entry on the books of the different quarries, the demand being always largely in excess of the supply.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, JULY 16, 1869.

COPPER.		£ s. d.	IRON.		Per ton.
Best selected, p. ton	76	0-0	Bars Welsh, in London	6	15 0-0
Tough cake and tile	74	0-0 75 0 0	Ditto, to arrive	6	15 0-0
Sheathing & sheets	78	0-0 80 0 0	Nail rods, in London	7	2 6-7 5 0
Boils	78	0-0	Do, Swed. in London	9	17 6-10 0 0
Bottoms	81	0-0 83 0 0	To arrive	10	0-0
Old (Exchange)	65	0-0	Pig, No. 1, in Clyde	2	11 6-2 18 6
Burra Burra	78	0-0	Do, f.o.b. Tyne or Tees	2	9 6-0
Wire	1	0-0 1 1/2 0 0	Do, Nos. 3, 4, f.o.b. do.	2	6 6-2 7 0
Tubes	0	0 11 1/2 0 0	Railway chairs	5	10 0-5 15 0
			Do, spikes	11	0-0 12 0 0
			Indian Charcoal Pigs,		
			In London, p. ton.	6	0-6 10 0
			STEEL.		
			Swed., in kegs (rolled)	14	15 0-15 5 0
			Do, (hammered)	14	15 0-15 5 0
			Ditto, in fagots	15	15 0-16 0 0
			English, spring	19	0-23 0 0
			QUICKSILVER (p. bottle)	6	17 0-0
			LEAD.		
			English Pig, com.	19	0-0
			Ditto, L.B.	19	0-0
			Ditto, W.B.	20	10 0-0
			Ditto, sheet	19	15 0-0
			Ditto, red lead	20	0-20 10 0
			Ditto, white	27	0-30 0 0
			Ditto, patent shot	22	10 0-0
			Spanish	18	10 0-0

* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less.

REMARKS.—There has been a decided improvement in the Metal Market during the past week, and a much larger amount of business has been transacted than has been the case for the few last weeks, and there appears every reason to hope that the present month will not be behind those of former years, which have generally shown a large amount of business done. In some metals especially the improvement has been more apparent than in others, and in one more particularly much larger operations have occurred than have taken place for a long period, and there now appears to be much disposition to enter into engagements in metals, and we fully anticipate that we shall see a decidedly more satisfactory condition of the metal trade springing up. The directors of the Bank of England at their weekly meeting on Thursday reduced the Bank rate of discount to 3 per cent. This movement had been anticipated for more than a week past, indeed it was fully expected to have taken place the previous Thursday, as transactions out of doors had taken place much below the Bank minimum. It is very satisfactory to find that the Money Market still continues to manifest increased easiness, and that by a low rate of interest great facilities are offered for operations in commercial matters, which are generally in active condition when the rate is low. We trust, therefore, that it will be found that the present facilities are taken advantage of, and that an incentive will be given to business, which will lead to its being placed in a more satisfactory position than it has lately occupied. Although prices have not yet materially altered, there seems every probability that should the present aspect of affairs in the metal trade continue we shall see higher prices occurring before long, and, indeed, now a greater degree of firmness is being manifested in some metals, which will lead to advances as trade becomes more brisk.

COPPER.—The market for this metal has become a trifle firmer, and rather more business has been done in English. Ore has varied from 13s. 7d. to 13s. 9d. per unit, at which latter it is now steady. Chili bar is firm at 68l. to 68l. 10s. cash, and 69l. prompt one month, at all which prices business has been done.

IRON.—In Staffordshire the general tenor of the reports is that rather more is doing, although the full make of the works is not yet by any means being produced. The reproduction of rail making into South Staffordshire forms an element of some importance in the trade, one of the works turning out 600 tons per week. The general impression, however, is that the price paid will scarcely yield any profit whatever, and makers are certainly not generally anxious to secure additional orders on present terms. Some are hopeful that the quality of Staffordshire rails will secure a higher price. For other sorts of iron there is not much improvement. In Welsh the rail business keeps tolerably buoyant, the contracts on the books being sufficient to keep the mills well employed. Despite the activity evinced in the shipments to the Russian markets, it is doubtful whether the whole of the orders will be completed and cleared before the close of the season. In the continental demand there is no change to note. In Swedish iron a good business continues to be done, but prices are a little easier. In Scotch pig-iron a fair amount of business has been transacted during the week, and prices have rather advanced, the last price received from Glasgow being 50s. 10d. cash.

LEAD.—A much better business has been done, and prices are now firm, with a tendency to improve.

TIN.—The market has remained very inactive during the week, and the amount of business done has been very limited. Straits is still quoted at 130l. cash, but only small sales have occurred. English is tolerably firm, at smelters' prices.

SPELTER.—The market is somewhat easier, the quotation for parcels on the spot being now 20l. 17s. 6d. to 21l. Transactions are, however, limited.

TIN-PLATES.—There is rather a falling off in the demand in proportion to the make, and at many of the works short time prevails. STEEL without animation.

QUICKSILVER.—A little better demand.

THE COPPER TRADE.—Messrs. Pitcairn-Campbell and Co. (Liverpool, July 16).—We have had a better market for the fortnight, and the evidently very large consumption that is going on is a satisfactory feature. There is also a better demand for India. The shipments advised as coming from Chilli continue large, and up to the last advice (say June 2) the quantities that have left the coast, chartered for and loading, exceed the corresponding period of last year by 13,000 tons. There are, however, symptoms that certain large mines cannot live at present prices, and must cease to work. Supplies from Cornwall and Cuba show a falling off, but the reduction is to a certain extent compensated for by the much increased quantities available through the precipitating processes. Other sources of supply, we believe, show no sign of reduction at present. Imports of foreign copper ore, regulus, and copper into Liverpool and Swansea for the six months ending June 30, from all parts, have been:—

Ores.	Regulus.	Barilla.	Slabs.	Total, fine cop.
1869 .. 26,777	17,393	1,225	11,069	56,464
1868 .. 32,310	12,141	1,181	12,335	58,007
Increase ..	5,232	144	236	5,815
Decrease ..	5,533			

Of this quantity Chilli and Bolivia contribute 20,993 tons, against 20,295, showing an increase of 698 tons, and of Chilli bars there has actually been a decrease of 1575 tons, so that the excess in shipments (alluded to above) has yet to come in and be dealt with. According to Mr. Grylls' Annual Mining Sheet the production of the Cornish mines (published in the Supplement to this week's Journal) has been from June 30, 1868, to June 30, 1869, 6926 tons, showing a reduction of 1099 tons over the corresponding 12 months. Estimated stocks in Liverpool and Swansea are:—In fine copper, 12,400 tons, against 9200 tons same date last year, and 11,600 tons Jan. 1, 1869. In London Docks the stocks of English and foreign are 8310 tons. Business transacted during the fortnight comprises on the spot, 546 tons bars, at 67l. 10s. to 69l. 15s. To arrive here, 290 tons bars, at 69l. to 69l. 15s., and 622 tons regulus at 13s. 9d. per unit. On the spot

at Swansea, 40 tons bars, at 68l. 10s.; 254 tons ingots, at 74l. to 74l. 10s.; 900 tons regulus, at 13s. 6d. to 13s. 7d.; and 500 tons ore, at 13s. 9d. To arrive at Swansea, 450 tons ton regulus, and 285 tons ore, at 13s. 9d. per unit. Total, about 2600 tons fine copper. Quotations are 68l. to 69l. for bars; 13s. 7d. to 13s. 9d. for ore and regulus; and 14s. 6d. for Barilla. Arrivals here during the fortnight, from Valparaíso, 75 tons bars; from Valparaíso, 140 tons bars; from Valparaíso, 13 tons bars; from Chilian, from Colon, 54 tons bars; from Valparaíso, 54 tons regulus. Stocks of copper (Chilian and Bolivian) in first and second hands, likely to be available, are:—

Ores.	Regulus.	Bars.	Ingots.	Barilla.
Liverpool .. 1125	650	5934	540	120
Swansea .. 4810	4882	1013	1006	222

Total .. 5935 .. 5532 .. 6947 .. 1546 .. 342

Representing about 12,400 tons fine copper, against 9200 tons July 16, 1868; against 8900 tons July 12, 1867; against 11,400 tons July 16, 1866.

Messrs. Vivian, Younger, and Bond.—The better feeling reported last week has further developed itself in some descriptions, whereas in others there is continued heaviness. At about the present rates the demand can keep pace with the excessive production, and existing prices can be maintained. How far there are any reasons to justify an advance in price each operator must judge for himself, but facts do not point to any important change in values. The chief feature this week has been a considerable demand for braziers' sheets and sheathing for India; perhaps 700 tons have been sold to shipping houses; the leading manufacturers have filled their books at 78l., and now ask 1l. to 2l. advance. English raw copper is still dull of sale, but rather higher prices are asked. About 500 tons of bars have changed hands at 68l. cash, 69l. to arrive, and 69l. 10s. with very long prompt; but at the close there are rather buyers at all the rates. Some Urmoneta ingots were done at 74l., and cargo very different arrival, and for Liverpool, fetched 13s. 9d. The charters from Chilli advised on the 10th instant, by telegram, amounted, for the eight days since previous dates, to 450 tons bars and ingots, and 600 tons fine in ore and regulus.

Messrs. James and Shakspeare.—On Monday a telegram was received announcing charters in Chilli from 2d to 10th June, for 1400 tons; but the advices of the regular mail, which left on 16th inst., are not yet to hand. In ores and regulus there has been more doing, about 500 tons of the former and 1400 tons of the latter having been sold at 13s. 7d. and 13s. 9d. per unit by private contract. In bars transactions have been reported to the extent of 500 tons, of which the greater portion in cash parcels at 68l. per ton, the remainder for short arrival at 69l., and with three months' prompt at 69l. 10s. and 69l. 15s. per ton; but there is no great disposition present on the part of either buyers or sellers to operate at these rates. Refined ingots have been taken at 74l. delivered in Birmingham, and holders are now asking an advance of 20s. per ton. Not much doing in Australian sorts, and the quotations remain about the same as last week. There has been rather an active demand for manufactured for shipment to the east, and we estimate the purchases during the present month for that quarter at fully 1000 tons; English sorts are consequently firmer, makers asking an advance of 1l. to 2l. per ton on the official quotations, and 79l. has been rather freely paid for sheet 4 day feet. Some few weeks since an increased enquiry for manufactured began to be experienced by the trade, and it appears as if it were gradually increasing; should it assume the proportions it took about five years ago it will, doubtless, have much influence on prices, and raise them once again to a normal level.

THE TIN TRADE, AND ITS PROSPECTS.

During the month of June the demand for foreign tin on the part of our manufacturers has been very moderate, they having preferred to stock up their stocks to a minimum, for the purpose of replenishing the same at lower prices that have now for many months been prophesied; but, notwithstanding a reduction in English tin since the beginning of May of between 5l. and 7l. per ton, and the continued efforts of certain parties to depreciate the value of tin, by rumours of increased supplies coming to this market from every quarter, prices have but slightly given way.—Straits 3l., and Banca 1l. per ton; the present quotations for Straits tin on the spot being 180l., and of Banca 184l. to 185l. So much having been published about enormous quantities of tin coming forward, let us examine the real prospect of our future supplies. To begin with Banca—we find that for the next autumn sale in Holland, to be declared at the end of August, we may hardly have 45,000 slabs in sale, against 90,000 slabs in 1868. A great deal has been said about the large stocks of tin on the island of Banca; but if we consider that the production of that island is rapidly decreasing, and may, according to the latest news from the East, dwindle down to a very small figure, it is not surprising that the Dutch Trading Company should act cautiously with their at present available stocks. It is for this reason that they have given instructions to dispatch from the island of Banca to the shipping ports in Java during the only practicable season of the year—July to October—a quantity of 30,000 peculs, equal to about 60,000 slabs, which may form the outside quantity available in Holland for the spring sale of 1870. With reference to the production of Banca tin during the first three months of this year our Batavia correspondents write, under date May 22, as follows:—"According to the *Courant*, the production in Banca for the first quarter was thus:—January produced .. Peculs 145,000 (of which was delivered) Peculs 673-88 February .. Peculs 772-50 (of which was delivered) Peculs 243-99 March .. Peculs 2532-60 (of which was delivered) Peculs 748-11

Total .. Peculs 4750-00 Total .. Peculs 3875-89 So that, at this rate of production, it will need the heavy stock remaining from last year to keep this year's estimated supply near the mark. It shows plainly that there is really a falling off in supply, which we believe to be accounted for by the Chinese Coolies hitherto having been in the habit of mining wherever the ore was abundant, and easily got at, until they have now played this game out, and have to make extensive workings under European engineers, in order to get at the deeper lodes, which return far less metal than the surface workings, at a much greater expenditure of time and labour."

Regarding our supplies of Straits, we find that from Penang and Singapore the shipments of tin to England show a falling off of over 500 tons during the first five months of this year, as compared with the same period of last, and all accounts from that quarter agree in stating that the falling off in the supply from the Straits will continue during the remainder of this year. Billiton tin would have given us this year a regular supply of 5000 peculs each in the last sales in April and June. According to the official Government returns just published by order of Parliament, the imports of foreign tin into the United Kingdom during the last year amounted to 5625 tons. Let us now examine our prospects of supplies up to the end of December this year.—Arrived from all sources from Jan. 1 to July 1, 1869 tons; afloat up to July 1, 1035 tons; probable shipments from Penang and Singapore in June, 200 tons; ditto, July, 250 tons; ditto, August, 300 tons=3610 tons, which may arrive here before Dec. 31 next, showing a deficiency of 2015 tons, as compared with last year's supply, which sooner or later we shall have to import from Holland, in both Banca or Billiton, or (say) a quantity of about 60,000 slabs. The holders of tin in Holland and the Dutch Trading Company need be under no apprehension who is to relieve them of their present stocks, and although the deliveries of Banca from the Dutch warehouses have been comparatively small during the last three months we may see, as we did at the close of last year, that their patience will be amply rewarded. From the best sources of information we learn that the supplies of English tin from our Cornish mines have so far shown no increase this year; stocks in smelters' hands are small, and as prices of common tin have been forced down far below its relative value as compared with foreign none of the old abandoned mines have been re-opened, consequently no increase in the production in our home mines can be expected for several years to come. The following shows the position of Banca in Holland:—

	1868.	1869.
Stock on warrants, June 30 ..	101,469	108,972
Delivered in June ..	4,500	13,100
Total ..	96,969	95,872
Arrived towards next sale ..	37,167	66,966

Total slabs .. 133,736 .. 162,838 .. 196,575

The following is a comparative statement of tin on the spot and afloat:—

	June 30, 1869.	March 31, 1869.	July 31, 1868.
Banca in Holland ..	4140	3911	620
Banca afloat ..	630	534	1690
Billiton in Holland ..	240	132	200
Ditto afloat ..	365	428	550
Straits in London ..	1587	1731	1479
Ditto afloat ..	1035	825	1312

Total tons .. 7997 .. 7600 .. 10,491

17, Gracechurch-street, London, July 12. MITCHELL AND PHILLIPS.

THE IRON TRADE.—(Griffiths' Weekly Report).—Our market has resumed its normal condition since quarter-day. The rates being fixed, in all probability, for two months to come, merchants see no advantage in withholding Indian "indents," and other colonial orders, which it is fair to presume have been kept until after quarter-day. The enquiries for angle, bars, and girder iron are numerous. There are likewise some fair specifications on the market for the home Government; some of the conditions, however, of these specifications are hampering to the manufacturers, without affording any equivalent to the Exchequer, through the troublesome conditions imposed by the authorities. In bars the business done this week has been very limited. The Scotch makers are busy in ship-plates and angles. The works on the Tees are actively employed on rails and ship-plates, and the demand here for angle-bars fully occupies all the mills adapted to this kind of iron. The leading houses in North and South Staffordshire are fairly off for orders for bars. The demand for hoop-iron is in fair request at both ends of Staffordshire. The Court of Directors has reduced the rate of discount from 3 1/2 to 3 per cent. yesterday. This was expected generally in the City. The completion of the French Atlantic Cable is viewed with satisfaction, and in the absence of all disturbing political elements abroad, coupled with the prospects of a good harvest, we believe a steady trade will be done through the summer, and as we advance prices of all kinds of iron may improve. Pig-iron generally is steady at late prices. Tin-plates continue flat, with only a moderate business doing.—75, Old Broad-street, London, July 16.

CHEMICALS AND MINERALS.—J. Berger Spence and Co.'s Report.—For Chemicals, the market still shows an improving tendency, and considerable orders for the United States have been negotiated chiefly for soda, which cannot now be obtained at former quotations; should these continue firmer, prices may be anticipated. There is nothing of importance to state in the home trade.—Soda: Soda ash, a tolerable business, at 7l. to 7l. 7s. 6d. per ton for 48 per cent. Salt cake, in little demand, at 2l. 17s. 9d. to 3l. Caustic soda, quiet, at 13s. to 13s. 9d., and 18s. for 70 per cent. Crystals, steady, at 4l. 8s.—Nitrate of Soda: In moderate demand, at 14s. 3d. to 14s. 9d.—Potash: Muriate selling at 7l. 17s. 6d. for 80 per cent.—Saltpetre: Foreign, at 22s. Refined, 27s. to 28s.—Alum: A good home trade, chiefly owing to consumers giving up the use of injurious substitutes, at 7l. to 7l. 2s. 6d. for export in barrels, 6l. 5s. for loose bags, and 7l. 6s. for ground.—Ammonia: Sulphate easier, at 15s. 6d. to 16s. 3d.—Copperas: 7s. 6d. to 8s. 1s.—Rusty, 3s. 2s.—Dry, 4s.—Pyrites: Average business, at 7d. to 8d. per unit.—Lime: Phosphate selling freely, at 52s. for 65 per cent. Bleaching

Powder, at 8s. 6d. to 9s.—Manganese: For 40 per cent., 41s.; and for 70 per cent., 95s. to 100s.—Ellesmere Chambers, King-street, Manchester, July 15.

In the MINING SHARE MARKET a few transactions have taken place in West Chiverton, Chiverton Moor, Prince of Wales, Buller, Providence Mines, Chontales, Tincroft, Frank Mills, East Lovell, East Caradon, Van, Van Consols, West Frances, Frontino and Bolivia, Wheal Uny, Great Wheal Vor, and a few other mines; but, on the whole, the tendency has been towards weakness, and in most cases our quotations are merely nominal. West Chiverton shares seem to be recovering from the late depression, for which there was no real cause, the mine, as we have observed, having continued to look well; a good deal has been doing in the shares, and they leave off 48 to 50. Devon Great Consols have been in good request, in consequence of an improvement in the mine, and leave off 175 to 185. Chiverton Moor, 2½ to 3; Chontales Gold, 22s. 6d. to 25s. Drake Walls, 15s. to 17s.; at the meeting, on Wednesday, a dividend of 1s. was declared. Don Pedro del Rey, 4½ to 4¾; Frank Mills, 3½ to 4½. West Frances, 49 to 51; at the meeting, held on Thursday, the accounts showed a profit on the quarter of 1042½, and a dividend of 768½ (14. 10s. per share) was declared, leaving 331½ in hand; the report is favourable. Prince of Wales, 20s. to 22s. 6d.; the lode in the 65 east is 3 ft. wide, yielding saving work; in the 65 west the lode is 6 ft. wide, worth 20½ per fathom; the slopes in the back of this level are worth 15½ and 12½ per fm. East Pool, 7 to 7½; at the meeting a dividend of 3s. 3d. per 6400th was declared, leaving 6½ 7s. in hand. East Caradon shares have declined, and leave off 5 to 5½. East Lovell shares advanced, and leave off 17 to 18; this rise in price is in consequence of an improvement in the mine, one point of operation being reported worth 300½ per fm. Great Vor, 13½ to 14½.

South Carn Brea, 10s. to 15s.; at the meeting a call of 5s. per share was made. The mine is nearly in fork, and when completely drained the slopes and ends will be resumed driving, and these, the agents calculate, will meet the working costs of the mine. Three pitches have already been set above the 100, on the south part of the lode, between the 60 and 100, where there is an immense quantity of tin-stuff to take away. The engine-shaft is to be sunk with all speed. Providence Mines, 35 to 36. Frontino and Bolivia advanced to 27s., and leave off 25s. to 27s.; the advices are favourable. Owing to the continuance of the drought only 24 heads of stamps had been at work out of 66, but the remittance of gold is 586½ ozs., against 571 ozs. last month: this leaves a profit on the month of 166½ 18s. The quality of the mineral at Frontino had greatly improved, averaging 1½ oz. per ton. A much larger remittance is expected next month, as at the date of report, May 15, rain had set in at Medellin. Cape Copper, 15½ to 15¾; the report for the meeting on July 30 estimates the profit for the year 1868 at 50,000. The returns of Ookiep are 444 tons of fine copper in excess of the previous year, and the costs have been reduced 2345½. Debentures for 21,000, are to be issued for constructing a tramway. Tincroft, 15½ to 16; Van, 36 to 37; Van Consols, 2½ to 3; Wheal Buller, 11 to 13; Wheal Uny, 3½ to 3¾; Bedford Consols, 15s. to 17s. 6d.; Bedford United, 32s. 6d. to 37s. 6d.; Botallack, 250 to 270. Cook's Kitchen, 13 to 13½; at the meeting, on Wednesday, a dividend of 7s. 6d. was declared. Dolcoath, 120 to 130; East Grenville, 4 to 4½; Great Laxey, 17½ to 18½; Herodfoot, 43 to 45. Marke Valley, 8 to 8½; at the meeting a dividend of 5s. was declared. New Lovell, 32s. 6d. to 35s.; North Crofty, 12s. 6d. to 17s. 6d.; North Treskerby, 13s. to 14s. Rosewall Hill flat, at 25s. sellers. South Caradon, 350 to 370; South Condurrow, 25s. to 30s.; St. John del Rey, 16½ to 17½; Trumpet Consols, 23 to 24. West Caradon dealt in, at 3½ to 4½. West Drake Walls, 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.; at the meeting, on Thursday, a call of 6d. per share was made. West Seton, 175 to 185; West Tolgus, 32½ to 35; Wheal Agar, 27s. 6d. to 32s. 6d.; Chiverton, 2½ to 3½; Wheal Grenville, 4½s. to 50s.; Wheal Kitty (Lelant), 6 to 7; Wheal Mary Ann, 14 to 16; Wheal Jane, 42½ to 45; Wheal Seton, 40 to 50; Wheal Trelawny, 6 to 7; Yudanumutana, 27s. 6d. to 32s. 6d.; Imperial Ottoman Mining Company, 4 to 4½ prem.; East Seton, 15s. to 20s., call paid.

The Market for Mining Shares on the Stock Exchange during the week has been steady; there have been exceptional instances of activity. Great Devon Consols shares have advanced 20½ per share. Van shares have been largely bought for investment. Don Pedro, General Brazilian, Taquaril, and Frontino and Bolivia shares have maintained their position, whilst Del Rey and Chontales have receded. St. John del Rey shares are last quoted 16½ to 17½; Don Pedro, 3½ to 3¾ prem.; Anglo-Brazilian unchanged at 1-16th dis. to par; General Brazilian, 3s. to 4s. prem.; Taquaril in demand at 3s. to 4s. prem. A large business has been done in Frontino and Bolivia at 25s. to 26s. per share. United Mexican shares have risen to 3½ to 3¾, in anticipation of favourable advices expected by the incoming mail. Chontales, 1½ to 1¾; Anglo-Argentine, par to ¼ prem.; Yudanumutana, 1½ to 1¾; Nerbudda Coal, 3½ to 3 dis. Great Devon Consols shares have advanced to 17s. 18s., with many buyers but few sellers. The mine is said to be looking better. East Caradon shares are weaker at 5 to 5½; Marke Valley, 8 to 8½, ex div. of 5s. per share declared on the 14th inst. Great Laxey shares less firm at 17½ to 18. Cook's Kitchen, 13 to 14 ex div. West Chiverton shares have receded to 47½ to 48½; East Lovell shares are in demand at 16½ to 17½; Prince of Wales shares keep flat at 20s. 6d. to 21s. 6d. Van shares enquired for at 37 to 38; there has been already opened up in the 30 fm. level 8 fms. on the lode, which has proved richer than anything yet seen in the mine, and an improvement has also taken place in the 15 west, whilst other points of operation maintain their value.

The VAN UNITED LEAD MINING COMPANY (with a capital of 25,000, in shares of 5s. each) has issued its prospectus, which will be found in another column of this day's Journal. The object of the enterprise is to purchase and work an extensive and very valuable mineral property, situated to the west of the celebrated Van Mine, and on the same lodes. It is stated that the geological and mineralogical characteristics of the two mines are identical, and the same lodes pass through the entire length of the Van United set; it is, therefore, reasonably expected that similar results will be realised. Large dividends are now paid by the lead mines of Wales, and few enterprises offer a more profitable employment for capital. The property has been favourably reported upon by Mr. Josiah H. Hitchens, consulting engineer to the Devon Great Consols, and by Captain F. Evans, of Holywell, who states that the mine can be worked by day levels being driven into the mountain on the course of the lodes; this, of course, will require less capital than if otherwise situated; but even should the mine require to be sunk below the day level, there is ample water-power not only for sinking and winding, but crushing, and for every other means necessary to carry on a large and extensive mine. The lodes are large, and there is every certainty of their becoming very productive as they are opened out in extent.

The shares of the IMPERIAL OTTOMAN MINING COMPANY are now quoted 4 to 4½ prem. The capital has been so liberally subscribed, that it is understood the directors will in the course of a few days announce the closing of the list.

At West Wheal Frances meeting, on Thursday, the accounts showed a credit balance of 1099½. The profit on the three months' working was 1042½. A dividend of 768½ (14. 10s. per share) was declared, and 331½ carried to credit of next account.

At Cook's Kitchen Mine meeting, on Wednesday, a dividend of 918½ 15s. (7s. 6d. per share) was declared.

At Marke Valley Mine meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. W. Fawcett in the chair), the accounts for the three months to date showed a credit balance of 2252½ 8s. 8d. The profit on the three months' working to the end of May was 2464½ 13s. 1d. A dividend of 2200½ (6s. per share) was declared, and the balance carried to credit of next account. Thanks were voted to Capt. Truscott and Mr. Thorne for their services. Capt. John Truscott reported upon the various points of operation. The mine presents its usual gratifying appearance, with every prospect of a long continuance of the same.

At East Pool Mine meeting, on Monday, the accounts for April and May were passed, and a dividend of 1040½ (3s. 3d. per share) was declared. The adventurers having taken into consideration that the manager and agents about three years ago, when the mining interest was suffering from depression of the metal market, voluntarily consented to a reduction of their wages, it was resolved that they be again raised to the former amount.

At Drake Walls Mine meeting, on Wednesday, a dividend of 640½ (1s. per share) was declared. On Tuesday tin, computed at 18½ tons, was sold for next quarter.

At West Godolphin Mine meeting, on July 1, a dividend of 250½ (1s. per share) was declared.

At East Caradon Mine meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. R. W. Child in the chair), the accounts for the three months ending May showed a credit balance of 2080½ 12s. 8d. Capt. John Truscott reported upon the various points of operation. They have purchased a 25-in. steam-engine, with boiler, &c., complete, for 300½; this will be used as a winding-engine for the north engine-shaft. It may fairly be expected that Child's lode will improve as they open on its course.

At West Drake Walls Mine meeting, on Wednesday, a call of 6d. per share was made.

At West Rose Down Mine meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. R. Wm. Childs in the chair), the accounts for three months to date showed a debit balance of 50½ 3s. 9d. A call of 10s. per share was made. Capt. John Truscott reports favourable ground in both the 75 and the 85 fm. level cross-cuts towards the Marke Valley lode. The ends in the adjoining mine continue productive, and within a short distance of the boundary, very materially adding to the prospects of this undertaking. Arrangements will, doubtless, be made to work them from that side before the West Rose Down shaft is sufficiently deep to communicate to them.

At New Pembroke Mine meeting, on July 6, the accounts for the four months ending April showed a debit balance of 406½ 17s. 10d. A call of 2s. 6d. per share was made. Capt. F. and J. Puckey reported that the prospects never looked better than at the present time.

At Carn Camborne meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. Thos. Jarman in the chair), the accounts for the three months to date showed a debit balance of 320½ 10s. 6d. A call of 1s. 6d. per share was made. All shareholders owing more than one call are to be proceeded against in the Statutory Court. Capt. John Truscott reported upon the various points of operation. Although nearly the whole of the ore discovered in this mine has been from the crown of the hill in which the engine-shaft is situated, the eastern part of the set from the engine-shaft is about 200 fathoms in length, and a good flank of ground, parallel to where large returns of copper ore have been made by the adjoining mines, north and south. He would, therefore, strongly recommend driving the 85, or bottom level, east (when the lode is intersected), believing that the chances of success are of a promising character.

At the North Downs Mining Company meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. H. Milford in the chair), the accounts for six months, ending with June cost, showed a debit balance of 588½ 9s. 9d. Capt. F. Pryor and J. Williams say—"We are busily engaged in dressing for our next sampling, which will be, we think, over 120 tons of very good ore, 80 tons of which will be raised by the adventurers from the tutwork operations, and the remainder by the tributers."

At Bronfloyd United Mine meeting, to be held on Thursday, the accounts to be presented show a credit balance in cash and ore bill of 1698½ 3s. 1d. The profit on the three months' working was 838½ 18s. 11d., so that there will be ample to pay a dividend of 15s. per share, which will absorb 750½, and still add 88½ 18s. 11d. to the balance in hand, leaving nearly 1000½ for working capital.

At the Central American Association general meeting, on Thursday (a full report of which will be given in next week's Journal), a dividend of 10 per cent. cash, payable on Aug. 15, and bonus dividend of fully-paid up shares in the companies introduced by the Association, were declared.

COAL MARKET.—The arrivals this week amounted to 139 ships, affording an ample supply of all descriptions of coals. The amount of business transacted has been of a fair average character, and prices are without alteration, only seven cargoes remaining unsold. Haswell Wallsend, 17s.; Hartlepool Wallsend, 16s. 3d.; South Hartlepool Wallsend, 15s. 9d.; Tunstall Wallsend, 15s. 3d. Unsold, 7 cargoes; 40 ships at sea.

ASSESSMENT OF METALLIFEROUS MINES TO POOR RATES.—In the House of Commons, on Thursday, Mr. St. Aubyn asked the President of the Poor Law Board if he would state the intentions of the Government with respect to legislation on the subject of the assessment of metalliferous mines to poor rates and other local rates. Mr. Goschen replied that the Government looked on the question of the assessment of mines as one of very considerable importance, and that he should be much disappointed if they were not able to present a measure with respect to it to the House early next session.

MINING STATISTICS OF VICTORIA.—We have been favoured by the Secretary for Mines, Mr. R. BROUGH SMYTH, with the Reports of the Mining Surveyors and Registrars for the quarter ending March, 1869. The get for the quarter was 216,343 ozs. 14 dwts. from alluviums, and 125,372 ozs. 12 dwts. from quartz.—341,716 ozs. 4 dwts. The number of miners employed was 67,991, and there were 436 steam-engines employed in alluvium mining, of the aggregate power of 9817 horses; and 618 steam-engines employed in quartz mining, of the aggregate power of 11,295 horses.

FRONTINO AND BOLIVIA.—It will be seen from the summary of the advices just received, which appears in another column, that the produce for April amounted to 586½ ozs. of gold, being an increase of 15 ozs. over the preceding month, and 80 ozs. more than February, although only 24 out of the 66 heads of stamps were at work at Bolivia, and 9 out of the 15 heads at Frontino, arising from the unusually prolonged dry season. These advices should have come to hand at the end of June, therefore the next despatches are due in less than a fortnight. It cannot fail to be satisfactory to the shareholders to learn that the rainy season commenced early in May, so that there seems every ground for assuming that from that date the whole of the reduction power at both properties has been in active operation. Perhaps one of the most encouraging features, as bearing upon the future profits of the undertaking, is in the fact that the average yield of ore stamped at Frontino is nearly 1½ oz. per ton, which produce favourably compares with the leading gold mines before the public. Notwithstanding the limited extent of the operations during April the returns yielded a net profit of nearly 200½, hence the advices by the forthcoming mail are awaited with considerable interest, as they will no doubt announce an important increase of gold, and a corresponding augmentation of profits.

LEAD MINING IN WALES.—The details of the general meetings of the New Brynpostig and the Mid-Wales Lead Mining Companies are reported in another column. It may be mentioned that the first-named company are continuing the development of an extension of the well-known Brynpostig lode, which is being so successfully wrought in the adjoining mine. Although developed to a depth of not more than 20 fathoms from surface, the general character of the lode is such as to justify all the authorities who have inspected it to state that at no mine in the district has similarly favourable prospects been found at a corresponding stage of development, not excepting the parent property—Brynpostig. It is confidently believed that this promising young mine will open out in a manner that cannot fail to be satisfactory to all connected with the company.

MOUNT CARRIS MINE, situated about half a mile from Redruth, is to be re-worked by a cost-book company, in 2000 shares, upon which 1½ per share is required as appropriation. Capt. Trevena and T. Richards report favourably upon the prospects of the concern.

THE GREAT PROBLEM SOLVED.—A despatch from San Francisco (June 29) says—"Successful experiments have been made in this city with a working model of an aerial navigation machine. It not only ascended into the air, but was propelled in any required direction by the machinery, and it has the capacity for carrying eight or ten persons, being constructed for the purpose of making trips to New York. The inventor is confident that the trip can be made in 24 hours."

* * With the Journal of this week a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET is given, which contains—Cradock's Improved High and Low-Pressure Engine (Illustrated)—Hauling Coals Underground—the Miners' Benevolent Society—the South Staffordshire and Shropshire Coal Fields—Tunnel Railways, and Bridge Railways—Samples and Specimens—New Fire-Engine; Hydro-Pneumatic Pump—Prof. Smyth's Lectures at the Royal School of Mines—Copper and Lead Mining—the Mining Interests of Colorado—Copper Mining at Lake Superior, and its Prospects—Mexico as it is, and as Represented—Lead Mining in Scotland—Mining in Cardiganshire, Lisburne Consols—Fahlerz as a Silver Ore in England—Lead and Copper Mining in Wales—Westphalia, and the Rhine Province—Foreign Mining and Metallurgy—Grylls's Annual Mining Sheet—Australian Mining News, &c.

INVESTMENTS IN LEAD MINES.—THE DIVIDENDS paid by LEAD MINES for the year have DOUBLED in AMOUNT in the last ten years, and are likely to continue to increase. Some of the young lead mines will probably become profitable, and rise greatly in value in a short time. Full particulars, with a MAP of the Cardiganshire and Montgomeryshire districts (including Van, Dyffio, Plynlimmon, East Darren, South Darren, Lisburne, Cwystwith, Cefn Brynno, and other mines), can be obtained price 1s. on application to J. H. MUNCHISON, Esq., No. 8, Austin Friars, London, E.C.

M. J. N. MAUGHAN, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER (Member of the Stock Exchange), No. 2, COLLINGWOOD STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, Bankers: Messrs. Lambton and Co.

TO RAILWAY COMPANIES AND CONTRACTORS. THE NORTH LONDON RAILWAY COMPANY have SEVERAL LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES ON SALE, well suited for CONTRACTORS or for BRANCH LINE TRAFFIC. For particulars, apply to the Locomotive Superintendent at the Company's Engine Works, Bow, E.—July, 1869.

IRON WORKS' GENERAL MANAGER WANTED.—WANTED by the CONSETT IRON COMPANY (LIMITED) a Gentleman thoroughly competent to UNDERTAKE the PRACTICAL as well as the COMMERCIAL MANAGEMENT of their extensive IRON WORKS (BLAST FURNACES, ROLLING MILLS, &c.), in the county of DURHAM. Written applications may be forwarded up to July 22, under cover addressed to DAVID DALE, Esq., Darlington. They will be received in confidence, and must state fully the applicant's qualifications, experience, and references. To a first-class man a liberal salary will be given.

PARTNERSHIP. WANTED, in place of a deceased partner, in a LONG ESTABLISHED IRON FOUNDRY, BOILER YARD, and ENGINE FACTORY, in the heart of a very populous and busy mining district, a Gentleman with £10,000 at command, and THOROUGHLY QUALIFIED to MANAGE the MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT with or without the aid of his partner, who will be often called to travel at home and on the Continent on the firm's business. Apply, by letter only, with real name and address, to "Mechanic," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

TO COLLIERY PROPRIETORS. WANTED,—A SITUATION AS COLLIERY MANAGER, OR UNDERGROUND AGENT. Apply, by letter, to "A. B.," Post-office, Holywell, North Wales.

CAPITAL INVESTMENT. WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN with £500, to JOIN ANOTHER to BUY A PROFITABLE LEAD MINE IN CORNWALL. For particulars, apply to "C. H.," care of the Secretary of the Central American Association (Limited), 4, Westminster Chambers, Victoria-street, London, S.W.

COPPER AGENCY, &c. A GENTLEMAN, connected for many years with the Copper Trade in a large and important manufacturing town, is DESIROUS of ACCEPTING AGENCIES for the SALE of THIS as well as OTHER METALS, &c. Apply, by letter in the first instance, to "Copper," care of Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son, Union-street, Birmingham.

BLAST FURNACE PLANT. WANTED.—A SECONDHAND BLOWING ENGINE, HEATING PIPES, and other MACHINERY for IRON SMELTING FURNACES. Apply, by letter, with full particulars, and stating lowest prices, to "L. L. X.," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

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FOR SALE, AT DUNDYVAN IRON WORKS, COATBRIDGE, A BLOWING ENGINE, by Murdoch and Aitken, in fine condition, diameter of blowing cylinder 108 in., diameter of steam cylinder 54½ in., 10 ft. stroke.—Apply to EASTON, HARRISON, and Co., at the Works. Also, ENGINE HOUSE and BOILERS, if wanted.

FOR SALE,—A SHARE in a LEAD MINE, in WEARDALE, DURHAM.—Apply to Messrs. P. and B., Stanhope, near Darlington, Weardale.

ON SALE,—A VERY POWERFUL LOCOMOTIVE TANK ENGINE, on six wheels, by WALKER BROTHERS, of Bury, with 12 in. cylinder, 2 ft. stroke, 5 ft. driving wheel, copper fire-box and stays, copper tubes, brass dome, spring balances, steam gauge, double brake, tools and box, &c. Apply to Mr. WM. CLARK, Providence-place, Rochdale-road, Manchester.

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WILLIAMS'S PERRAN FOUNDRY COMPANY, PERRANARWORTH, CORNWALL. MANUFACTURERS OF STEAM PUMPING and EVERY OTHER KIND of ENGINES, together with BOILERS, PUMP CASTINGS, and MINING TOOLS of every description, of the very best quality. Estimates given for the supply of any amount of machinery. London Agent.—Mr. EDWARD COOKE, 76, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

THE CAPE COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED). 6, Queen-street-place, London, E.C., 14th July, 1869. Notice is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this company will be HELD at the Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street, in the City of London, on FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at Two o'clock in the afternoon, to receive the report and accounts for the year 1868, and for general purposes. In conformity with the Articles of Association, two directors—viz., Edmund A. Pontifex, Esq., and Adolphus Focking, Esq., retire from office at the above meeting, but, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election. The general meeting will have to elect two auditors for the current year, and R. Henty, Esq., and F. W. Collard, Esq., being eligible, offer themselves for re-election. Notice is also hereby given, that the Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th instant, both days inclusive. By order of the Board, J. C. LHAVER, Secretary.

TANK LOCOMOTIVES, FOR SALE OR HIRE. HENRY HUGHES AND CO., LOUGHBOROUGH.

LEAD ORES.				
Date.	Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
July 9	Frank Mills	101	£16 13 6	Stock and Co.
—	ditto	54	11 15 6	ditto
—	Powell United	30	12 1 0	Burry Port Company.
—	Great Laxey	100	22 15 6	ditto
15	Wheal Trelawny	75	24 0 0	Trefry's Trustees.
—	Whitewell	30	12 2 6	Peter Glover.
—	ditto (grey)	5	11 5 0	ditto

COPPER ORES.				
Lot.	Description.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
1	West Canada, ex Moravian	53	£13 5 6	C. Lambert.
2	ditto	25	12 6 6	St. Helens Copper Co.
3	ditto	27	13 4 6	J. Bibby, Sons, & Co.
4	ditto	27	13 6 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
5	ditto	16	12 9 0	St. Helens Copper Co.
6	ditto	92	13 4 1	Jas. Radley.
7	ditto	23	12 6 0	St. Helens Copper Co.
8	Italian ore, ex Rhone	35	22 6 0	J. Bibby, Sons, & Co.
9	Spanish ore, ex Cart	5	11 8 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
10	ditto	4	4 10 0	St. Helens Copper Co.

NO SALE on Thursday last, July 15. Copper ores for sale at the Royal Hotel, Truro, on Thursday next—Mines and parcels.—Devon Great Consols 1312—Marke Valley 493—Wheal Crulake 226 and parcels.—East Caradon 194—Bedford United 180—Okel Tor 175—Maria and Fortescue 122—Prince of Wales 169—Kelly Bray 105—Guanis Lake (Clittor) 95—Wheal Friendship 67—Belstone 20—Collacombe 14.—Total, 2162 tons.

Copper ores for sale at the Royal Hotel, Truro, on Thursday week—Mines and parcels.—Clifford Amalgamated 1200—South Caradon 523—Glasgow Caradon 301—Foidice 270—Phoenix 202—West Caradon 167—North Treskerby 126—Cradock Moor 104—Wheal Rose 45—Tywarthale 14.—Total, 2962 tons.

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Notices to Correspondents.

SOUTH TREVENNA.—The report of Captain Woolcock, published in last week's Journal, containing a very serious reflection upon my character, I must request you to make a few remarks with reference to it. During the last twelve months I was in office I have broken and sold 1000t. worth of tin, with an average of ten miners, and a monthly cost of 70l., which leaves a small profit; and, in proof that during the twelve months to which I am referring the results have been due to my own judgment, whatever it may be worth, I may mention that Capt. Woolcock had not been underground more than twice in 18 months. I think, under these circumstances, the advertisement might well enquire whether any great benefit is likely to result from my discharge.—S. CURTIS.

WREAL TREVENNA.—The shareholders of this company have received several invitations to take up fresh shares, accompanied with very flattering prospects of success. Can anyone inform me why the annual report was not issued, as usual, last year, and who are the present directors? I have authority to state that it is the wish of some of those who have the largest interest in the concern that the true position of affairs should be faithfully reported, and fresh steps taken to bring the mine into good working order.—A SHAREHOLDER.

"J. M." (Busby) should obtain the required information from the agent through whom he purchased the shares.

THE MINING JOURNAL,

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, JULY 17, 1869.

DOES COAL EXIST NEAR LONDON?

For many years past the question—Does Coal exist near London? has occupied the attention of the readers and correspondents of the *Mining Journal*, and additional evidence is continually being collected which is considered to afford justification for the answer in the affirmative. The fact that the finding of coal beneath the southern counties of England would interfere with the hypotheses of theoretical geologists can scarcely be accepted as proof that it is vain to search for the precious mineral in the districts mentioned, more especially when it is remembered that considerably less than half a century ago a valuable estate in Durham, in the centre of what is now an extensively wrought coal district, was pronounced to be worthless for coal, because it was situated on the magnesian limestone, and, probably, but for the foresight of the "father of geology," WILLIAM SMITH, would have been sold at the mere value of the surface. Now, the whole of these measures are beneath the magnesian limestone, and the thick coal of South Staffordshire has recently been found near West Bromwich, beneath the Permian.

Indeed, a glance at the position of the various coal fields whence the world's supply is derived can but lead to the opinion that coal deposits are to be found in almost every geological formation, and that the formation in which it is found cannot alone be taken as an evidence of its commercial value, although it very frequently happens that the older the formation the better is the quality of the coal. Perhaps the earliest to promulgate the view of the existence of coal beneath the southern counties was Mr. MATTHIAS DUNN, the Government Inspector of Coal Mines, who nearly a quarter of a century since, on his return from a visit of inspection to the Belgian coal fields, expressed a very strong conviction that the continuation of the Belgian measures beneath Sussex and the neighbouring counties would subsequently be proved. This view was adopted by Mr. GODWIN-AUSTEN in 1855 (some 10 or 12 years after), who sought to establish the opinion that the axis of the Ardennes of Belgium was identical with that of the Mendips in Somersetshire. But Mr. GODWIN-AUSTEN's statements, like those of Mr. DUNN, were merely the expression of ideas—the man to whom we are most indebted for sound practical evidence on the point being, undoubtedly, Mr. G. C. GREENWELL, now of the Poynton Collieries, whose most interesting sections, showing from actual examination of the seams the similarity of the conformation observed at the Belle Espérance Colliery, near Wasmes, Belgium, and at the Vobster Colliery, near Frome, in Somersetshire, we have already published.

Referring to the subject, Mr. GODWIN-AUSTEN suggested that the depression of the Thames valley represents, and is physically a continuation of, that which, extending from Valenciennes by Douay, Bethune, Therouanne, and thence to Calais, includes the great coal trough of those countries; and thence he argues that there are good reasons for supposing that the course of a band of coal measures coincides with, and may some day be reached, along the line of the valley of the Thames; whilst some of the deeper-seated coal, as well as certain overlying and limited basins, may occur along and beneath some of the longitudinal folds of the Wealden denudation. The sinkings at Bexhill, in Sussex, about 1845, in search of coal, which were conducted at great expense in the beds of the Hastings sand formation, has been accepted as affording some useful confirmatory information, for it had even then been ascertained that "a kind of Cannel coal, extending for ½ mile in beds of from 2 to 10 in. thick," cropped out on the banks of one of the Sussex streams. Now, in fact, the beds (?) of coal at Bexhill and Frant turned out to be only bands of lignite of the Wealden strata, and this fact we may presently revert to. This same mineral was found in Kent in constructing the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway. It is asserted that a tunnel was being excavated a few miles from Dover, the workmen came upon a great mass of some black substance which crossed the line of the tunnel in the very midst of the chalk. The engineers were obliged to cover up the exposed strata speedily, and the extraordinary discovery could not be made the subject of deliberate investigation; but a specimen of the substance was preserved, and is deposited in the British Museum. It is considered to be identical with that from Frant, in Sussex, preserved in the Coal Exchange Museum, by Mr. J. R. SCOTT, who states—"The coal, while brittle, soft, and wrought from a very thin seam, and quite useless in a commercial sense, nevertheless justifies in some small degree the theory propounded by

Mr. GODWIN-AUSTEN of a continuous underlying connection between the Mendip Hills, Somersetshire, and the Belgian coal fields, especially as this interesting specimen from near Tunbridge very nearly resembles the inferior kind of coal wrought generally in Somersetshire, and partaking in many respects of the character of lignite, or imperfect coal." Mr. SCOTT does not attach any commercial value to the supposed existence of coal in the Hastings sandstone, but simply mentions the circumstance as a geological fact.

But what is now interesting merely "as a geological fact" may hereafter, and, perhaps, much sooner than we expect, be turned to commercial account, for we must not lose sight of the fact, equally interesting, that some of the profitably wrought coal fields of the Continent, those of Hanover, for example, are undoubtedly of geological age not far different from that of the Hastings sands. And still later than any of these here referred to, other evidence has been obtained. Mr. BAZALGETTE, of the Metropolitan Board of Works, in sinking for water at Crossness, passed through the various strata above and including the upper green sand, without obtaining the desired supply; he then pushed downward toward the lower green sand, and before getting through the gault (at a depth of less than 1000 ft. from surface) cut water, which smelt of sulphuretted hydrogen, affording a gratifying indication to those who believe in the existence of the Sussex and Kent coal fields that coal measures are now within their reach. The absence of the green sand beneath the gault, and consequent absence of water, would be an even more important discovery than the obtaining of an abundant supply of water, for it would increase the probability of the Belgian coal measures existing at a workable depth. Sir R. MURCHISON maintains that, although the older rocks may be there, the coal measures have all thinned out on the other side of the Channel, and that we need not, therefore, look for them in England; but as Sir RODERICK'S prophecies have not always proved reliable, we may well decline to accept them upon this point until further explorations have been made, more especially as we have the opinion of so competent a geologist as Mr. JOSEPH PRESTWICH, F.R.S., that the finding of coal in the position mentioned is certainly not so great an improbability as some suppose.

By such a discovery the entire aspect of the southern counties would be changed, for the iron manufacturing industry which formerly existed there would be revived, and our ability to supply the continental markets with iron would be altogether altered, so that it would be a matter for regret if the small additional outlay necessary to test the matter thoroughly, so far as the Crossness well is concerned, were to be withheld.

Weighing all the evidence, however, it must be acknowledged that we have still much to learn before we can pronounce in favour of the existence of the Belgian coal measures beneath Kent and Surrey. Even had the Bexhill and Frant lignite bands been thicker beds of coal, this alone would not prove that the coal measures of Belgium extended under the area; although workable beds of coal might occur equal to those of the Hanover Wealden coal, so that there is nothing to justify in some small degree the theory * * * of a continuous underlying connection between the Mendip Hills, Somersetshire, and the Belgian coal fields," as Mr. SCOTT supposes. One great question is whether the coal found in the chalk was not merely a stray block drifted into the old chalk sea, and not a mass of coal formed in place. Sufficient care has not been taken to thoroughly investigate the matter, and it is to be feared that too much stress has been laid upon the facts (?). As to Mr. BAZALGETTE'S discovery of fetid water, it must be remembered that the gault has always a fetid odour, probably owing to the decomposition of pyrites, so that the smell alone would not afford sufficient proof of the presence of coal. Yet the evidence acquired certainly seems to point to a continuous ridge of older rocks, with or without coal, extending from the Belgian to the Somerset area, and covered by newer beds; whether, however, the coal thins away from both ends to the centre, or has been denuded, are still speculative problems.

THE STRIKES AND LOCK-OUT AT THE SOUTH YORKSHIRE COLLIERIES.

Nearly six months have now elapsed since the first strike of colliers took place in the South Yorkshire district, and since then disputes have followed each other in such rapid succession that at the present time considerably more than 2000 men are entirely dependent for support on the funds of the Miners' Association, with the strong probability of that number being very largely augmented during the next two or three weeks. That the struggle, however, is assuming a very serious aspect, so far as the workmen are concerned, admits of no doubt, no stronger proof of which can be adduced than a perusal of the earnest appeal which has just been issued to the Trades Unions throughout the kingdom for support. But in the prevailing depression which exists in nearly all branches of industry no very large sums of money can be looked for in that direction, whilst the tax upon the members of the Association, numbers of whom are only working two or three days a week, is severely felt. Still the miners themselves do not appear as yet to be alive to their actual position, for we find that instead of husbanding all their strength for the supporting of those who have so long been out, and whose places have been filled by non-Unionists, there is an increase week by week of those voluntarily throwing themselves, for the most trivial causes, on to the funds of the Association, already fast sinking beneath the weight it has had to bear. At the present time the Association is paying more than 1000l. a week for the support of those who are on strike or locked-out, yet in one instance we find 100 men throwing themselves on the fund for no other reason than that a colliery proprietor would not tolerate a check-weighman who had made himself particularly obnoxious, and on several occasions had set the pit down, to the great loss of the owner as well as of the men. The colliers refused to appoint another person to the office, preferring idleness and Union pay to the conceding of what appears to be a very moderate request. Instances again could be multiplied where a proposed reduction of wages, rendered almost imperative in the face of the present depressed state of the coal trade, and the very low prices which prevail, has been received with the most determined and uncompromising hostility. Such has been the case at Stratford Main, where between 300 and 400 men have preferred remaining idle to working for less wages than they have received in a time of good trade, whilst the owners find it equally as advantageous to have their pits closed as to paying more for the getting of the coal than will cover the expense and the amount realised for it in the market. At CLARKE'S Old Silkstone Collieries, where 40 men were discharged a week or two ago, as there was only one description of work to be done, and which they refused to do at a certain price, the remaining hands, upwards of 100, sympathising with their comrades, have given notice to leave, without giving a thought as to how the Association was to provide for them. The colliers working at Mr. DAY'S, at Barnsley, numbering from 600 to 700, are also likely to be thrown as a burden on the funds of the Union, as they, too, will not hear of anything in the shape of a reduction. Indeed, at nearly all the collieries in the South Yorkshire district it is evident that either a reduction will have to be submitted to or the men will have to leave. It would, therefore, appear that we are fast approaching the beginning of the end, seeing that those who have so far been the principal means of supporting the men who have been out will themselves shortly be looking for support from some source or other. The members of the Association, it will be seen, are thus hastening the termination of the struggle in the most efficient manner they can, and by the shortest possible cut—the stopping of the sources of supply by a general and voluntary stoppage of all work.

Then comes the question as to the re-opening of the collieries, and when that takes place it is evident that some hundreds of the old hands will have to seek employment in other districts, to obtain which will be no easy matter, seeing that at several pits their places have been filled by non-Unionists, and whom the masters will consider bound to retain in their service. This will, undoubtedly, be the case at Mr. HUNTSMAN'S collieries, in the Sheffield district, where "free labour" for the future is to be the principle on which the men are to be allowed to work, and where, for some time past, it has been successfully adopted. At Denaby Main, also, Mr. POPE, the managing director, has determined upon a similar policy, and which is now being carried out, no difficulty being found in obtaining any number of good workmen who are connected with no Union. At Thorncliffe and Cha-

peltown there can be very little doubt but the Messrs. NEWTON and CHAMBERS intend employing none but non-Unionists. Such is the present state and future prospects of the mining body of South Yorkshire—a state which has been brought about in a great measure by the men themselves, and the effects of which they will feel for a long time to come, seeing that at the close of the struggle it will be found that the trade has gone into other districts, and which it will be no easy matter to recover back. We may, therefore, look forward to a season of continued bad trade, and consequent short work, and for which the men will have only themselves to thank.

[Since writing the above, it appears that the council of the Miners' Association will not agree to the Silkstone Fell men leaving work and going on the funds. The men themselves, however, have determined to stand by the old check-weighman, and are still out, but are to receive no support whatever from the Union.]

FINANCING—INVESTMENTS IN "OBLIGATIONS."

We seem of late to be more disposed than formerly to admit that something may be learned from foreign nations, and have adopted from them and made our own many principles and discoveries in science, law, and even politics; but in financing, which might be considered as more peculiarly our own province, we have been, and are still, in many particulars, slow and behind the time. In fact, capital, on the whole, has been superabundant in England, and the result has been the same as in agricultural districts where the soil is rich and highly productive—the art and system of cultivation are found to be generally far behind those of districts less favoured by Nature. We have been spendthrifts, and yet a puzzle to all abstract or theoretical judgment by the manner in which we escape the natural consequences of our numerous errors and aberrations from principle, and the peculiar luck we have generally "to fall on our feet." Whilst other nations have economised from necessity, and, in order to produce great results or execute vast works, have been compelled not only to be prudent and saving, but to devise sound systems of financing and give confidence to their small capitalists, so as to promote that association of capital essential for such purposes, we have dashed along, often recklessly, relying upon our enormous accumulation of capital in the hands of individuals, on our superfluous natural wealth, and the security of our insular position. Belgium illustrates our observations, but Prussia especially so, where the teaching of economy and the steady pursuit of great objects inculcated by FREDERICK THE GREAT has left its impressive stamp and influence to the present day.

The well-organised system of borrowing money for great and useful objects, with full security for principal and interest and priority over share capital, suited for the numerous classes of small lenders who, being unable or unwilling to incur the risk of taking shares, vest their savings in priority obligations, is an evidence of one branch of the subject to which we refer. In the appendix to the first volume of the Report of the Royal Railway Commission this principle is briefly described and illustrated by the financing of the whole system of railways:—

"But it is in the financial system of the Prussian railways, in the organising and giving confidence to the system of loans, at moderate rates of interest, with the repayment spread over a great number of years, secured by so-called 'priority obligations,' that the State, by its control in matters of account, and its example in giving, where necessary, guarantees for the interest, has essentially promoted railways, with the benefit to the shareholders, lenders, and public shown in the returns. Of the amount of loans in the table—30,786,628l.—about 12½ per cent. has been borrowed at 3½ per cent. interest; about 45 per cent. at 4 per cent. interest; about 40 per cent. at 4½ per cent. interest; and about 2½ per cent. at 5 per cent. interest. In most cases the sinking fund for reducing these loans does not exceed ½ (one-half) per cent. The 'priority obligations,' which are generally for sums from 15l. to 30l. each, are called in for repayment by lot. The repayment extends, according to the arrangements in each case, over 50 to 60 or more years. From such loans the largest portion of the cost of private railways has been provided; their priority to dividends makes the management careful and prudent, whilst the definitively settled duration of the loan, and the comparatively small annual amount payable for its interest and liquidation, enable good managers to pay yearly increasing dividends on the share capital, and the gradual extinction of the debt increases yearly the value of the security to both shareholders and lenders. The financial system, with its freedom from the sudden or untimely demand for repayment of principal involved in the British Loan and Railway Debenture System, has doubtless enabled the railway directors in Prussia to adopt the low tariffs referred to in my former evidence, and to carry out in the whole policy of the railway traffic those gradual reductions in charges and increase in public accommodation which I have shown have resulted so profitably to the railway interest itself and the country."

How different, how short-sighted, how ruinous to lenders in many cases, how injurious often to our own railways, has been the clumsy system of loans on debentures for short periods we need not describe. Yet we were not without examples of a better system in Great Britain and Ireland, for now more than 26 years loans for drainage and land improvement and building farm-houses, &c., have been made by the Government on the principle of gradual repayment by easy instalments, consisting of principal and interest, extending over 30 or 40 years, whereby the borrower was enabled out of the improvement created by the loan not only to repay the loan and interest, but to enjoy besides an increased income himself.

On the Continent this system was not confined to Government loans or loans with Government guarantee, but has been so judiciously organised (and in Prussia protected by the appointment of a Government commissioner, with certain powers of control and watchfulness over the proceedings and accounts of joint-stock companies) that it is made applicable to joint-stock companies for railways, collieries, mining, and other great undertakings, with singularly successful results in most cases. The whole system and progress is simple, guarded, and well worthy of adoption in this country, whilst as security for investments of small capitalists, who prefer fixed yearly moderate interest for their money and security for the capital, such Prussian obligations, when made payable in Great Britain and Ireland, as well as in Prussia, are especially deserving of attention, owing to the prudent steady character of the people, their industrious habits, and the stringent laws under which the financial arrangements of joint-stock companies are placed. By degrees, as these qualities of the North German people and their laws become practically known, much British capital which runs riot into wild speculation in distant and almost unknown countries will find its way to the more moderately remunerative, but safe and sound, investment with our more nearly and naturally allied neighbours; and we can only trace to the extremely conservative and cautious system of Prussian finance, especially as regards Government loans, which have ever been made payable only in Prussia, that German securities are not better known in the great money markets of the world.

The system to which we allude is illustrated by the case of the Prussian Mining and Iron Works Company, whose advertisement, inviting subscriptions to a loan such as we refer to, appears in another column of this day's Journal. This company, which has been established chiefly by British enterprise, has a share capital of 360,000l., of which about 240,000l. is paid up, and invested in the undertaking. Instead of calling up more of this share capital at present, the object is to raise the rest of the money required by a fixed loan of 180,000l., at 5 per cent., with a sinking fund of 1 per cent. per annum. The result of this arrangement to the shareholders would be that, by a fixed yearly payment of 6 per cent. on the nominal amount borrowed the whole loan would be paid off, as shown by the plan of amortization, in 37 years, and the net yearly profits, after providing for interest and amortization of the obligations, will have to be divided upon a so much smaller amount of the share capital. Now, as the directors and shareholders of the company seem to have satisfied themselves that the average yearly profits will be considerably more than 6 per cent. on the whole capital invested, it is clear that in such case the dividend upon the share capital must be larger in proportion as its amount is kept down, and a part of the capital raised by fixed loan.

The *modus operandi*, then, is this:—The company gives a general mortgage upon its property (in this case consisting of three large collieries and an extensive iron works) for the sum of 180,000l., and transfers this mortgage to the Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft (a financial institution of high standing in Berlin), in whose name it is formally registered and deposited, in conformity with a notarial contract deed, to be held as security for payment of the principal and interest of the loan in the manner therein set forth. The Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft divides the mortgage claim so acquired by them into 6000 partial obligations of 30l. each, which can be ceded by them, with the consent of the Prussian Mining and Iron Works

Company, to any parties who subscribe for or purchase such obligations. Each of these 6000 obligations has then an equal claim upon the whole property mortgaged for the nominal amount of the obligation itself and the accruing interest. The mortgage held by the Handels-Gesellschaft can only be released in proportion as the principal sum is paid off.

This paying off of the obligations is thus regulated:—The fixed sum of 6 per cent., or the whole amount of loan, being set apart for payment of principal and interest, in the first year 5-6ths is applied to payment of interest and 1-6th to principal. In each succeeding year the amount required for interest upon the unpaid obligations becomes less, and that available for paying off principal more, so that, according to the plan of amortization which accompanies the printed form of obligation, 60 obligations of 30l. each are to be paid off in the first year, and 331 in the 36th year. The numbers of the obligations so to be paid off each year are determined by lot, the drawing to take place at the ordinary general meeting of the company each year, in presence of a notary and witnesses, and the result to be published in the advertising organs of the company. These partial obligations form a security easily sold or transferred from hand to hand (the transfer only requiring to be registered in the books of the company), and are furnished with interest coupons, each 1l. 10s., or 5 per cent., on the nominal amount, payable on July 1 in each successive year, and which have only to be cut off by the holder of the obligation, and presented for payment at the bankers of the company at the places appointed for this purpose in England and Ireland, as well as in Germany.

Where the basis of an undertaking is solid, this means of raising a portion of the capital affords decided advantages to the shareholder, while offering a peculiarly safe and convenient investment to lenders.

MINING, METALS, AND MINERALS—PATENT MATTERS.

BY MICHAEL HENRY,

Patent Agent and Adviser, Memb. Soc. Arts, Assoc. Soc. Eng.

Mr. C. E. BROOMAN, of Fleet-street, has specified a patent relating to a manufacture of gas for lighting and heating, and apparatus employed therein. (Communicated to him by J. F. Lafrogne, of 23, Boulevard de Strasbourg, Paris.) This invention relates to the production of gas for lighting and heating purposes by the carburation of atmospheric air. The characteristic features of the invention are—1. The apparatus is combined with a motor, which obtains its power from a portion of the gas produced, and which directly feeds the carburator or hydrocarbon reservoir with the atmospheric air necessary for the generation of the gaseous vapour.—2. The motor allows of establishing a circulation of water in a jacket, or casing, around the carburator, for the purpose of absorbing the cold resulting from the evaporation of the essence or hydrocarbon. The cooled water is sent into the motor, in which it is re-heated by serving for the condensation, and it returns into the jacket, restoring the lost heat to the essence, so that, the essence being constantly re-heated by the water in proportion as it is cooled, there is no interruption or diminution in the production of the gas.—3. The air is drawn by bellows worked by the motor, heated in an annular space surrounding the motor, and then sent into regulating bellows, in which it accumulates under a nearly constant pressure.—4. The air becomes saturated with carburated vapours in traversing a series of layers of flannel and wood shavings and sawdust, which are soaked with the essence by capillary attraction, and which, besides, is always damped therewith by means of a pneumatic injector worked by the motor. The saturated air rises through a series of alternate layers of flannel, wood shavings, and iron filings, which deprive it of the excess of vapours and non-volatilised globules. It afterwards issues in a suitable degree of saturation by a pipe, from which it is distributed for consumption.

Mr. F. W. WEBB, of Bolton, has obtained a patent for an invention relating to the construction of steam-hammers, and apparatus employed therein. The object of these improvements is to facilitate the construction, and at the same time to increase the strength, of steam-hammers. It is proposed to make the standards (which have hitherto been made of cast-iron, cast and wrought iron combined, or wrought-iron only) of Bessemer metal or cast-steel, and in order to prevent the injury caused by the sudden contraction of the molten metal, the cross-ribs at each end of the moulding-box are made loose, and capable of yielding when the metal is contracting. The steam-cylinder is made of a plain shell of cast-steel, or other metal, either cast, forged, or rolled, the ends of which fit in annular grooves in the cross-piece connecting the two standards and in the cylinder cover, both of which are made of Bessemer metal or cast-steel. The cross-piece contains the steam ports and passages, and similar ports and passages are cast in cylinder cover when the hammer is double acting. The upper and lower steam ports are connected by a plain pipe, one end of which is left loose in a stuffing-box, to allow for expansion and contraction, and the steam-valve is made as usual. The cross-piece is connected to the standards by bolts, as usual, but two or more bolts are prolonged and taken through the cylinder cover, by which the steam-cylinder is held in its place, and strong springs are placed between the cylinder cover and the nuts of the bolts to allow for expansion; or the cylinder may be cast with a closed, or partially closed, top, in which case the bolts for holding it in its place will be shorter than in the arrangement above described. And to examine the piston the cylinder may be lifted off by merely unscrewing the nuts, and partially turning the cylinder round to disengage it from the bolts.

ORE-DRESSING MACHINERY—BLAKE'S STONE-BREAKER.—At the Manchester meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society, which will open on Monday, Mr. H. R. MARSDEN, of Leeds, will exhibit an important addition to his well-known Blake's Stone-Breaking Machine—an improved picking-table, so arranged as to receive the ore as it comes from the crusher, and carry it to the pickers. The table is slowly rotated by a strap from the same shaft as that from which the crusher is worked; and the ore is at last removed from the table by a suitable fixed scraper. The arrangement works most satisfactorily, and has been already applied at several mines. Mr. Marsden has arranged to have in full operation at the Manchester show both an ordinary Blake's Patent Stone-Breaking Machine, such as is used for road-making and an improved Stone and Ore Crushing Machine, and in order that their capabilities may be fully tested, he invites all who feel disposed to do so to bring specimens of any material they wish to see crushed or broken. The addition will materially lessen the cost and time now incurred in dressing of ores, and will doubtless be generally used as soon as it becomes known. We shall next week publish an illustrated description of the combined crusher and picking-table, from which its advantages will be readily seen.

OBTAINING AND APPLYING MOTIVE-POWER.—The invention of Mr. HENRY WILLIAM GRILLS, of Great Saint Helens, City, consists in an improved arrangement of mechanism for obtaining and applying motive-power for the propulsion of ordinary land, railway, and tramway carriages, for ships and vessels for sea or river navigation, balloons, and other aerial machines, and for driving machinery for manufacturing purposes. To carry out his invention he makes a metal or wood frame, to which is fixed a fly-wheel with a cog-wheel and handle; he then fixes a shaft on the frame, on which is fixed a cog-wheel, which gears with the cog-wheel on the fly-wheel; a spring or springs is or are fixed on this latter shaft, which has also a ratchet-wheel and a catch to check the action of the springs when required. He also places on this shaft one or more large wheels fastened to a disc or discs or iron plate for gearing into the wheel or wheels on the second shaft or axle for driving machinery, or fans, or other appliances that may require to be driven. To obtain great power he uses two shafts instead of one only; he then uses large drum-springs, fixed on a cylinder or cylinders, on the sides of each of which is fixed a disc, and fastens the same together by bolts and nuts, and thus enclose the spring or springs. At the side of the disc is a slot to receive a sliding bar attached to the spring, to keep it from breaking when winding; on the side of each disc he places one or more wheels for driving, as may be required, which gear with wheels on the second shaft or axle; the whole of this mechanism is fixed on the first shaft. Mr. Grills can, if required, fix the same kind of springs and wheels on the second shaft, to assist the winding of the springs on the first shaft, and thus dispense with the fly-wheel handle. To obtain the reverse or back motion he uses a third shaft, on which is fixed a wheel which gears with a driving-wheel on the spring shaft, and also gears with a wheel on the second shaft, which wheel is thrown in or out of gear by a hand lever. For checking the speed or stopping he uses a hand lever, a grooved friction-wheel, or a screw-brake. When the apparatus is employed for carriages on roads, he prefers using chains with dug or spike-wheels in place of cog-wheels. Two of the same apparatuses can be fixed in one frame if required, so that the

smaller one can be made to wind up the larger. This improved arrangement of mechanism being applied to a railway or other land carriage, the second shaft or axle will be so placed that it may receive a wheel at each end for the carriage to run on. For ships the said shaft would project at each side of the ship for receiving paddle-wheels, similar to the shaft of a marine paddle-engine. For balloons the mechanism is placed in the car, and the second shaft is made to project from the sides thereof, for receiving fans or other driving arrangement.

THE NORTH OF ENGLAND IRON AND COAL TRADES.

MIDDLESBROUGH, JULY 15.—Pig-Iron makers reported at the Cleveland iron market, on Tuesday, that trade was very quiet, and that there was no appreciable improvement in prices. The business transacted was mainly of a formal description, and manufacturers are often heard to grumble at the continued depression. Week after week the report has been that an improvement must come before long, and yet at the close of each succeeding week the long-looked-for improvement is reported as far off as ever. In the face of an unusually active demand for most qualities of finished iron, and the prospect of the trade so apparently excellent that fresh plant and machinery are being provided throughout the district generally, the continued reproduction of the same quotations for pig-iron—the staple produce of Cleveland—is certainly discouraging; but when things are at their worst they begin to mend, and we still retain a lively faith in the nature of the North of England iron trade.

The returns of the Ironmasters' Association for the month of June have just been made up, and we learn therefrom that the make of pig-iron for that month was 97,516 tons; for the corresponding month of last year, 90,803 tons; increase for 1869, 6713 tons. The shipments foreign for the month reached 13,946 tons; for the corresponding month of last year, 11,187 tons; increase for 1869, 2309 tons. Shipments coastwise for the month ending June 30 last, 11,286 tons; corresponding month of 1868, 16,458 tons; decrease for the year 1869, 5172 tons. Makers' stocks on May 31, 1869, reached 50,745 tons; on June 30, 1869, 60,260 tons; and on June 30, 1868, 88,186 tons. Stock in warrant stores on June 29, 1869, 54,672 tons; on June 30, 1868, 66,687 tons. There are at present in the Cleveland district 91 furnaces blowing; 14 furnaces out, but available; 18 furnaces not likely to be again blown in their present form; total, 123. The demand for finished qualities is well maintained. Foundry numbers not much sought after. The shipbuilding yards are very actively employed. Coal and coke, except for local consumption, very dull. In the Durham and Northumberland coal districts a considerable amount of dissatisfaction exists on the subject of the current wages, but prices are really so unremunerative that employers are not able to concede the terms required by their men.

TRADE OF THE TYNE AND WEAR.

GATESHEAD, JULY 15.—The arrivals have been very large in the Tyne lately, and also in the Wear. This has for the time being quite given an impetus to the Coal Trade, and the bulk of the collieries have been working about nine days per fortnight; of course, the demand generally is still languid, and large heaps of coal are to be found at many of the works, and, consequently, prices are far from being remunerative. The Iron Trade continues very good, there being a demand for rails, ship-plates, and most descriptions of rolled iron, the weakest point being still merchant bars. The trade is to be further extended in this district, the most remarkable new works decided upon at present being the establishment of steel works at Hartlepool, by Mr. Sanderson, and the rolling-mills about to be erected on the Hylton Estate, near Sunderland; these works are to be carried on by Messrs. Briggs, Ratcliffe, and Co. Large rolling-mills are also to be erected forthwith at Dunston, near Gateshead, by a new firm, a tract of land having been purchased for that purpose near the River Tyne, and as the old Tyne Bridge will be removed shortly, and ships admitted up the river to the works there, the site chosen is a most admirable one for the purpose. At the head of the new firm will be Mr. T. Abbot, nephew of the late Mr. J. Abbot, of Gateshead, the founder of the large and extensive works known as Abbot and Co. (Limited). A most extensive trade is carried on at the latter place, embracing every kind of work in iron, steel, copper, tin, &c.; machinery of all kinds, both large and small; anchors, chain-cables, &c. Iron shipbuilding still continues very brisk on the Tyne, and some of the engine works are also well employed. Black, Hawthorn, and Co., engineers, are exceedingly busy, and at Nicholson's engine works, Park-lane, many orders have been received of late, including an order for a large winding-engine for a colliery in Germany.

The strike at Monkwearmouth has taken a course quite unprecedented. When the case of the men charged with leaving their employment without giving notice was called on, Mr. Roberts, the advocate of the pitmen, endeavoured to dispute the validity of the bond. Ultimately, however, an agreement was arrived at that the bond was to be annulled entirely between the parties—hardly a prudent course on the part of the owners; however, that is the arrangement, and the men, on their part, agreed to vacate their houses, which they are doing during the present week, so that the owners will be at liberty to employ other hands immediately. A meeting of the deputies and other shiftmen was held on Tuesday to the number of 50, when it was determined that they should return to the work to which they had been accustomed. Should their services be accepted, it will enable the owners to put the workings into a proper state for the reception of new men.

The Miners' Permanent Relief Fund continues to make good progress in the district. On Saturday week a tea meeting was held in the school room at Cramlington Colliery. After the tea a public meeting was held, Mr. William Hobkirk, agent, occupying the chair. A report of the proceedings of the branch was read, which stated that there are 329 members, that their contributions were 111l. 9s. 5d., and that they received from the owners 22l. 4s.

The successful accomplishment of the deep sinking at Boldon, and the winning of an excellent seam of coal, was celebrated by a dinner given to the workmen and agents. This sinking, which has been frequently noticed in this letter, has been conducted by Mr. William Coulson, son of the celebrated Mr. Coulson, sinker, who distinguished himself at the Hartley Colliery on the occurrence of the dire catastrophe there, when so many lives were lost. The latter gentleman, it will be recollected, died at Hetton from a sudden attack, which occurred on the occasion of his visiting that place for the purpose of having a consultation with the late Mr. Wood on the subject of this sinking, now successfully accomplished by his son. The same gentleman (the present Mr. Coulson) has charge of the sinking at Silksworth, which is to be pushed forward with vigour. The seam won at Boldon is the Bensham, at a depth of 230 fathoms, which only becomes a very valuable seam about the district of Hebburn; to the west towards Gateshead this seam becomes thin and of poor quality, and it is certainly a question of much interest whether the seams underlying the Bensham—that is, the Hutton, Harvey, Brockwell, &c., which are so confidently reckoned upon—will prove of such prime quality as they are to be found in the midland and western portions of Durham. It is notorious that in the latter portion of Durham—that is, the midland and western portion—the Bensham seam is of no account, while the Hutton and other seams below are of prime quality, and it is equally notorious that the converse appears to hold good so far as the eastern portion of the county is concerned. If a line is drawn from a point a little to the east of the Felling Colliery, and extending in a south-easterly direction a little to the east of the Heworth and Washington Colliery, it will be found that the lower seams there are deteriorating rapidly, and the upper seams improving. The Hutton seam gets very thin to the east of the Heworth Colliery, and along the line pointed out; and it is, therefore, a question of much interest what state these seams will be found in this great district, extending from Boldon to Silksworth, and so on to Ryhope. The Hutton seam is, we believe, worked at Monkwearmouth, but it is not so thick as the upper seam—the Bensham; and at Ryhope, where we have seen both seams, the Bensham is the seam, being of great thickness, about 8 ft., and of prime quality, and the Hutton seam, which has only been proved, is so very thin that it has not as yet been thought worthy of much notice. It has not, indeed, been worked to any extent.

It is also worthy of notice, returning to the Felling Colliery, that a deep sinking has been effected there below the Hutton seam, for the purpose of proving the lower seams, and the result has not been very encouraging. The lowest coal met with is not worth working,

on account of insufficient thickness—that is, at a depth of nearly 100 fathoms below the Hutton seam. It is true that a seam is now being worked, about 50 fathoms below the Hutton seam, called the Busty seam, which appears to be extremely doubtful; however, if it really is the Busty seam, which we much doubt, it is very much diminished in thickness, being below 3 ft. of coal, although this coal is of good quality, and there is a good bed of fire-clay below the seam also.

A double horizontal high-pressure winding-engine has been erected by Black, Hawthorn, and Co., for the new winning at Boldon, which differs from other engines of the kind only in this respect, that it is the largest of the kind yet erected in this district, the cylinders being 40 inches in diameter. A conical drum is also attached to this engine, which has not yet been extensively used here, but it will, there is little doubt, become more generally adopted: 70 fathoms of cast-iron tubing have been inserted in the shaft, and the workings will be almost perfectly dry: 75 workmen's houses have been built, and a large number of others are to be erected shortly. As might be expected, the dinner was a most pleasant affair. Banners were liberally displayed, and the Jarrow brass band performed a pleasing programme of music. Mr. Coulson presided over the proceedings afterwards, and was supported by Mr. Swallow, viewer of the Harton and Hilda Collieries, Mr. Swallow, jun., Mr. T. H. Murray, of Chester-le-Street, Mr. Forster Ray, engineer of Harton, and others.

REPORT FROM SCOTLAND.

JULY 14.—The price of Pig-Iron has been transitionary since our last, but a fair amount of business has been done, and the shipments for the week reached 12,400 tons, against 9260 tons in the corresponding week of last year. The following is the state of the Scotch iron trade at the dates undermentioned:—

1868—Shipments from December 25 to July 9	Tons 282,031
1869—ditto	311,050
1869—Increase	29,019
1868, Dec. 25—Total stocks in the hands of the makers	182,474
1869, July 9—ditto	189,203

This is exclusive of stock held at Carron, which is estimated to amount to 100,000 tons.

1869—Jan.	14,760
Feb.	8774
March	8877
April	4240
May	—
June	—
July	—
Leaving	51,377

1868, Dec. 25—Total quantity in store	Tons 285,526
1869, July 9—ditto	336,903
1869—Increase	51,377

Of the quantity in store, amounting in round numbers to the large total of 337,000 tons, as noticed last week, only a fraction of the quantity is held on Scotch account, brokers transacting the business for friends in the South, and financing for them with Scotch banks, who are reported to have made nearly the entire advance on the stock. In these circumstances prices have so declined that Middlesbrough imports have decreased as under:—

1868—Imports from Dec. 25 to July 9	Tons 55,916
1869—ditto	24,605
1869—Decrease	29,311

Combining these facts, a further decline is inevitable, trimasholders may, unless they succeed in creating a panic, and selling out in the confusion. On Monday business was done at 50s. 7d. cash, and 50s. 9d. a month, closing a shade higher. Yesterday, in a quiet market, 50s. 9d. cash was paid, but at the close buyers contented themselves with offering 50s. 8d. cash in a week. To-day the market wore a better aspect, 50s. 9d. and 50s. 10d. cash having been paid for about 5000 tons, closing buyers 50s. 9d. cash, and 51s. a month. No. 1, g.m.b., 51s. 3d.; No. 3, 50s. 3d.; Gartsherrie and Coltness, 58s.; Glengarnock (at Ardrossan), 54s. 6d.; Langloan, 52s. 6d.; Shotts, 52s. In manufactured iron there is no change, some of the large works, like Blochairn, have ceased working for a week during the Fair Holidays, and are overhauling their furnaces, engines, and other machinery. About Coatbridge work is proceeding as usual. The great sanitary founders, M'Farlane and Co., of the Saracen Works, having purchased the house and grounds of Possil, the seat of the late Sir Archibald Alison, the historian, are erecting capacious works thereon, but the house itself, like the "old ancestral trees" which surround the demesne, is destined soon to be swept away.

The Coal Trade, for the season, is about an average, with nothing occurring to lead to an advance in prices. There have been several meetings of miners during last week, but which ended without leading to any practical result. The shipments from the Scotch ports for the week just ended were 26,105 tons, against 26,225 tons in the same week last year. A subsidence of the ground under a range of colliers' houses near Holytown has led to the removal of the occupants. They are situated near one of the pits belonging to the Monkland Iron and Steel Company, and have been gradually sinking, owing to the coal having been worked out below. The gables and walls now present angles of all mathematical shapes, both exact and fanciful, but, happily, no one was injured.

The new Caledonian line of railway to Edinburgh, via Cleland and Mid-Caledon, is now opened, and will make the journey to the capital 11½ miles shorter than by the old route. On the line there are five new stations, the most important being those at West Calder and Shotts, the former of which places has grown rapidly of late through the extension of the paraffin oil manufacture. The line is well designed for developing the resources of a rich mineral district. Six branches have already been formed, and others may be constructed to meet the requirements of the mineral owners.

We regret to learn that a shipbroker and commission merchant in this city, who has hitherto borne an unblemished reputation, was taken into custody yesterday charged with very extensive alleged frauds on underwriters and others in Glasgow, by having effected insurances of certain cargoes of pig-iron represented by him to have been shipped on board of vessels at Ardrossan for New York, which vessels, it is alleged, never left that port. The shipbuilding yards on the Clyde, which continue busy, launched among other craft an iron screw steamer of 2130 tons, and 170-horse power (named the Europe) for Messrs. Mare Traisinet, père et fils, of Marseilles; a screw steamship of 116 tons, b.m. (named the Lismore), for Messrs. Jardine, Matheson, and Co., Hong Kong; and an iron barque of 540 tons, A & L Lloyd (named the Henry Sempé), for French owners.

The Sutherland Gold Fields.—The diggings on Kildonan Burn were deserted last week by a number of the diggers, some to prepare for the herring fishery, while the old colonial hands left in consequence of the small yield of gold and the refusal to extend the ground so as to give them a chance on new claims. At Suisgill, however, many of the diggers continued to make pretty fair earnings, and as soon as their licenses ran out a good many went forward and applied for renewals. Small nuggets continue to be found. One was got at Suisgill last week that weighed 1½ oz. There are fully 160 diggers at Suisgill.

REPORT FROM THE FOREST OF DEAN.

The coal trade is just now in a very bad condition—scarcely anything doing at some of the pits. The result is that a good many of the colliers are on short work. The iron trade of the district is also in a most unfavourable state, but as it is the season when merchants and other tradesmen strike a balance of their affairs, to determine the amount of profit and loss during the past year, a better state of things can hardly be looked for, at least for the next two months. Out of the four blast-furnaces at Cinderford belonging to the Messrs. Crawshaw there are only two in blast; but it appears that these furnaces were put out in consequence of their bad condition, and not from any disposition on the part of the proprietors to blow them out. The Great Western, or Bowsen, Company are now getting on much better; they have their Cornish pumping engine in working condition, also a set of pumps hung in the shaft, and there is now reasonable hope that they will soon have all the water out of the shafts, so as to commence sinking down to the coal. Now the Severn and Wye Railway have their Bill for constructing certain contemplated branches through different parts of the Forest, the next consideration is to raise the necessary capital, which is a matter that will occupy some time—at least, we are of opinion that the colliery proprietors will not be benefited just yet. The necessary works must take at least 18 months to two years to complete, therefore we fail to see that it will open up any new market for the Forest minerals. What is actually required for this district is a narrow gauge railway, to enable the proprietors to get into the Liverpool and London markets at reasonable tonnage rates. We understand that the Great Western Railway Company have put down a third rail from Reading junction to Gloucester (the Grange Court junction), and intend pushing it on to Ross and Hereford. Another branch line is under consideration from Newport to Monmouth; this

branch will join the line partly constructed between Monmouth and Ross, which crosses a point the other side of the Wye, a little below the Lydbrook Valley, which leads into the Forest. This line is also intended to join the line at Ross, from Grange Court, and of course opening up another part of the world to the trade of Wales. The Forest proprietors should form themselves into a railway company, and procure an Act of Parliament to enable them to construct a narrow gauge branch of their own, and be in an independent position. We hope shortly to be able to offer suggestions as to the route this railway should take, and we trust that it may receive some attention from the Forest Colliery proprietors. As long as they have the means and power all in their own hands we fail to see that they should not use it fairly to their own advantage and the general welfare of the district.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

JULY 15.—The Iron Trade continues quiet in both iron-making districts of the county. The market for pig-iron is, perhaps, a shade weaker, owing to the lower price of Cleveland pigs, and the increase in the make in South Staffordshire. The adoption of improvements in smelting pig-iron is going on in the district, slowly indeed, but it is making way. Mr. Holcroft has been altering the construction of a blast-furnace at the Old Level, near Brierley Hill, with a view to utilise the waste gases, and it is shortly to be started. The substitution of closed kilns for calcining ore is also making progress, and is a most desirable improvement in the interests alike of the general public and of the proprietors of iron works.

The establishment of a relief fund for widows and orphans and disabled colliers is being considered by the miners of Dudley, and the plan laid down is that each miner shall pay 6d. a week to form such a fund. Mr. Frederick Smith, the Earl of Dudley's principal agent, has promised a donation equal to the contribution of 500 men, and hopes are entertained that a permanent provision for those who lose their means of support by mining accidents may be thus secured; and that the Hartley Surplus Fund may be made use of as its backbone.

The nailers' strike continues, and has been gradually extending during the week to the Dudley district. Some of the masters have made proposals which it is thought may be accepted, but the real evil is that the demand for wroughtnails diminishes rather than increases; and that, for want of a better education and a keener sense of the necessities of the future, children are brought up to a declining industry, so as to eke out their parents' poor earnings for the time, and ultimately to weight more heavily the excessive supply which presses down prices. The evils complained of are many, but they can only be cured by the workmen becoming less absolutely dependent on employers, by their numbers being diminished.

The new branch line of the North Staffordshire Railway, from Silverdale to Market Drayton, is now complete, and is to be examined by the Government Inspector next week. This line adds another important link between North Staffordshire and the general railway system of the country. The district was sadly overlooked in laying out the original line from Manchester to Birmingham.

Mr. Edward Huntley, who has been for some years goods manager of the London and North-Western Railway, in the South Staffordshire and Birmingham district, has accepted the position of commercial manager to Sir John Brown and Co. (Limited), of Sheffield, a position which is said to be worth 1000*l.* per annum, and has in consequence resigned his position on the railway. At a meeting held this day week, at Birmingham, Mr. Alexander Brogden, M.P., in the chair, it was decided to present Mr. Huntley with a testimonial as an expression of the esteem he has earned in the district.

The North Staffordshire Coal and Iron Company, which has extensive collieries at Talke, where it may be remembered a terrible explosion occurred, has shown a very commendable determination strictly to interdict smoking in their mines. Some time ago a meeting of the miners was called, and they unanimously sanctioned a rule prohibiting any workman from taking a pipe or a match to the works. To-day four men were charged with violating this regulation, under the rule which requires miners to obey the orders of the butties or other persons in authority. Pipes, and in one case lucifer matches, were found in their pockets in the pit. They were all fined, and one of the magistrates said that had smoking in the mine been proved they would have sent the offender to gaol for three months. It was stated that a key was found in a place which would be generally accessible, and which would open any of the lamps in the pit, but it could not be proved who had placed it there.

The *Liverpool Daily Post* contains an account of some specially strong mooring chains obtained for the purpose of securing, if possible, the New Brighton Landing Stage, at the mouth of the Mersey, from any current or storm to which it may be exposed. Several manufacturers were applied to, and Mr. T. Jones, of Dudley, guaranteed that any links the purchasers might select should stand 70 per cent. above the Admiralty proof, or the whole chain be rejected. The account states:—"He got the order, made the chain, and a day or two since it went through the ordeal at the Mersey Board's chain-testing machine, at Birkenhead, under the management of Mr. Macdonald, the superintendent, and in the presence of Mr. Carson, the manager of the Wallasey ferries. The result was most satisfactory, as indicating an extraordinary perfection of cable manufacture. The Admiralty proof is 55 tons 2 cwt., but the chain did not give way until it reached the extraordinary strain of 99 tons 9 cwt., or 82 per cent. above the Admiralty proof—far beyond the guaranteed strain, and we believe the highest result of a test for chain cables ever reached at the powerful Birkenhead machine." Mr. T. P. Jones, of Dudley, the maker of the chain in question, is now the sole contractor for the supply of cables to the Board of Admiralty.

MEETING OF THE DUDLEY GEOLOGISTS AND MIDLAND MINE AGENTS AT EARL DUDLEY'S HIMLEY PIT.

From circumstances to which further allusion need not be made, the report of the recent visit of the Dudley *acens* to the workings at Earl Dudley's No. 3 Pit at Himley broke off abruptly, like the seam of mineral fuel described; but the narrative may be continued, which is more, perhaps, than can be said of the "Thick Coal." No one, too, would be less surprised than the writer to find a host of quibblers pressing for space to question what has been so far stated. The fact is that much more remains to be said to make the truth apparent, as more than one agent of disturbance has been at work to produce the change discoverable even during the short visit made to the mine. Whatever the disorder wrought by milder agencies, there is evidence to show that more potent means had been at work to accomplish the disruptions and contortions of the coals, and underlying and superincumbent strata. Nor is this surprising when it is remembered that the shaft is a near neighbour to certain igneous outbursts which accompanied those fierce volcanic throes that shook the virgin earth, and bent and crumpled up its solid strata like tissue paper; and it is not unfrequently found that where subterranean thunders have once shaken the surface the internal fires have returned to their wonted channels at intervals, that old rents and scars in the earth's crust have been re-opened, and oftentimes renewed. Sometimes the effects, by means of upheavals and disruptions, are seen, whilst the igneous cause of the disorder hides itself below: at others it comes boldly out in the form of basalt or greenstone, or a white felspathic looking trap, but, burrowing its way like a mole, it produces strange curves and contortions in its course, sometimes charring and at others entirely consuming the coals in its way. Appearances become more complicated when one of these molten streams crosses or passes, some distance it may be, beneath a previously convulsed district, or one of those rough arch-like natural swells which sometimes occur in rocks forming the flooring of this great storehouse of fossil fuel. But the appearances produced in the case before us do not appear to have been altogether unique, as some of the visitors spoke to having seen the same thing before. In fact, the whole surface has been so thoroughly undermined and explored all through the Black Country that there is no form of fault, fissure, swell, roll, throw, or furrow but miners in one part of the field or another are familiar with it. The same agency, acting under different circumstances and from different points, has, of course, produced varying effects; and although, as guardedly stated in our last, we do not propose to fathom the cause, or even expect to advance a supposition which may not be open to an objection, yet we cannot but think that the effects produced in the Himley works of the Thick Coal are kindred with others common to the field. In some places the natural lamination of the rocks appeared distinctly, whilst in others all sign of stratification seemed to have been crushed out of them.

It would indeed be interesting to know how far the appearances presented by this fault are due to causes in operation just prior to the formation, or during the formation, of the coal; secondly, at some subsequent period, when the waves of the Permian sea thundered close by; and, lastly, when the solid ribs of mother earth were rent by convulsions, which gave birth to some of our present hills; but

to our mind it is the presence of these red rocks in such close neighbourhood that appears the most significant and ugly feature of the whole. We say again that it would be rash to generalise from facts so summarily gleaned; nevertheless one ought to be outspoken, and fearlessly to state an opinion on so important a point, if fairly arrived at and honestly held—even at the risk of its being combated and shown to be unfounded the very next minute. We venture to say, then, Mr. Editor, even at the risk of its being shown that we are mistaken, that the very worst feature about the fault of this Himley Pit is the appearance of the red rocks coming down and cutting out the regular measures. It is on the western side of the field; and read by the light of other instances afford, and in that afforded by investigation made on the Shropshire eastern side, there does seem reason to fear that these workings have arrived at a point where—in close proximity to ground otherwise disturbed—denudation had set in, and made an easy prey of the already dislocated rocks. In depressions and hollows created by these erosions the red rocks were deposited, and their further development and increasing thickness to the west on this side, and to the east on the other, or Shropshire side, supplies but a poor prospect of finding these lost coals again.

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.

JULY 15.—So far as the Iron and Coal Trades in Derbyshire are concerned, there is no change whatever to be noticed, neither of them as a rule being anything like active. In house coal there has not been so much doing for some time, and the excessive heat of the weather during the early part of the week is not likely to improve the demand. The quantity, therefore, going to London is by no means large, and such may be said to be the case with regard to the business doing with Warwickshire and the Western Counties. There is a fair quantity of steam coal going from some of the collieries to Grimsby for exportation, but so far the quantity going there from all parts has not reached the average of the corresponding period of last year. There may be about 6000 tons per week shipped from there for London and the foreign ports, the greater part being for the North of Europe. At most of the collieries the men are working short time, and no change for the better is looked for before the commencement of the autumn trade. This state of things, however, does not appear to have a disheartening tendency, for sinkings are being prosecuted with great energy in various parts of North Derbyshire. There is a very good demand for coke, and a good deal is now being sent to the iron works at Fordingham, in Lincolnshire, and from which ironstone is being largely imported. Active preparations are now being made for the erection of the new station by the Midland Railway Company at Chesterfield, the contract for which has been given to Mr. Pugh, of Bradford, who is also the contractor for the new station at Sheffield which the company are about to construct. The necessity for a new station at Chesterfield has long been felt and urged by the inhabitants of that place; but it will now be more required than ever, by the large increase in the mineral and passenger traffic which is sure to take place by the opening of the branch between Sheffield and Chesterfield, and which, so far as the line itself is concerned, is completed. The present station of the Midland Company is certainly not a very creditable one, and is by no means conveniently situated. The new one, however, will afford all the facilities which the importance of the town and position of the company render necessary.

There has been no change in the various branches of the Steel and Iron Trades of Sheffield, some of which, more particularly armour-plates and heavy castings, are now active. The works at Rotherham are now kept well going, particularly some of the foundries. Rails, tyres, axles, and plates are in good request, and the prospects generally are in every way encouraging for the season. At Elsecar and Milton, also, a very good business is being done in nearly all departments. Near to the former place new works have been opened out by Messrs. Beckett and Day, and a fair business in castings is being done, and for which the district affords the most favourable facilities. The Coal Trade continues as quiet as it well can be, and for several years past has not been so bad. Even the demand for steam quantities, which at this period of the year is generally very active, has by no means assumed the proportions of previous years. Nearly an average quantity has been sent to Grimsby for shipment, as there is also at Hull; but other districts are now largely sharing the trade which at one time was nearly altogether in the hands of South Yorkshire coalowners. To London there is not much doing, in Silkstone alone the tonnage going there is very little more than half of what it was for the same period of last year, whilst the prices are not nearly so good. A moderate trade continues to be done with Lancashire in engine fuel, and also with Goole for shipment to home ports. The week has been rather an exciting one in South Yorkshire. On Saturday night a serious conflict took place between some Unionists and non-Unionists, near to one of Mr. Huntsman's collieries, situate a short distance from Sheffield. Revolvers were used, and several persons injured, one woman being so seriously wounded that her recovery is all but hopeless. At Mexborough the men at present working at the Denaby Main Colliery, and those who formerly worked there, had a hand to hand combat on Sunday, the scene of the conflict being a narrow street near to the colliery, having cottages on either side, and known as Sparrow Barracks. Most of the residents in the place are what are termed "black sheep," but there are a few of the Unionists still occupying some of the houses. The battle was what may be termed a drawn one, a decisive victory having been gained by neither side, although a good many broken heads bespoke the earnestness of the fight. On Monday night there was a little more skirmishing by outlying pickets, but nothing of a serious character took place. Since then, however, all has been quiet, and the colliery is working as usual, and in so satisfactory a manner that there does not appear to be the slightest probability of any of the old hands ever being engaged again by Mr. Pope, who has expressed his determination to have the pit worked on "free labour" principles for the future.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

JULY 15.—It would be somewhat mature to offer an opinion as to the prospects of the Iron Trade for the next three months, the new quarter not having sufficiently advanced, buyers as a rule generally allowing two or three weeks to elapse before they enter into new engagements for any considerable quantities. The quietness in the demand for the past three weeks is accounted for by the fact of buyers having held off to see the result of the Quarterly Meetings, and now finding previous quotations were decided upon they are giving out contracts a little more freely, and it is generally believed that an improvement will steadily set in, although there is nothing like animation prevailing at the present time. The rail branch, however, continues active, there being sufficient orders on the books to keep the hands engaged fairly employed up to the end of the summer season, even if no more are received up to that time. It is, however, satisfactory to find that the demand for rails continues unabated, and buyers evince anxiety to enter into new contracts for summer delivery, but makers being well supplied with orders decline accepting them except at an advance on present quotations. Although a great deal of activity has been evinced in the shipments to Russia during the present season, doubts are beginning to arise as to whether the whole of the orders from the Muscovite empire will be completed and cleared before the close of the shipping season, and already higher shipping rates are being paid, merchants and shippers experiencing some difficulty in obtaining vessels of suitable tonnage. A large business is still transacted with American buyers, and last month 11,582 tons rails were sent to New York alone from the local ports. Large quantities are ready for shipment to Peru, and vessels are wanted to convey rails to Mollendo and Port Ancon, something like remunerative rates being offered for vessels of suitable tonnage. Transactions with California are steadily increasing, and last month a larger quantity of rails was sent to that country than during any one month of the present year. Continental enquiries are assuming a more encouraging tone, and although no large transactions have been entered into, the prospect for the future is more favourable than it has been for some time past. There is very little speculative feeling existing in the home trade, but the prospect of a further reduction in the Bank rate of interest is looked upon as being likely to encourage transactions, and bring about a more desirable state of things before many weeks have elapsed. There is an increase in the

demand for pig-iron, current quotations being fairly maintained. The demand for tin-plates has fallen off in proportion to the make, and at some of the works the hands have been put on short time. Tin-plates continue to sell slowly, and, in pursuance of the resolution passed at the Quarterly Meeting, the majority of the works are reducing their make.

In the Steam Coal Trade there is scarcely any improvement to note, the demand from the principal foreign markets being still below the average. House qualities are in fair coasting request.

A dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum has been announced by the Rhymney Iron Company, payable on September 1.

An application was made to Vice-Chancellor James, on Tuesday, on behalf of the Dunraven United Collieries Company (Limited), to restrain the Gloucester Wagon Company from proceeding with an execution, and from disposing of certain wagons. An interim order was granted.

The great case of "Powell v. Elliott and others" is before the law courts this week. The plaintiffs apply for the specific performance of an agreement to purchase the well-known Duffryn Collieries, in the Aberdare Valley. Defendants have paid 420,000*l.* into court, and they pray for an abatement of the price, or the rescinding of the contract, in consequence of alleged misrepresentation. The decision has not yet been given.

A dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum has been declared by the West of England and South Wales District Bank for the past half-year.

The first stone of the masonry-work at the Alexandra Docks, Newport, was laid on Thursday, by the High Sheriff of Monmouthshire (Mr. John Lawrence), in the presence of a large number of gentlemen.

The Blaiva Works have been re-started, and are expected shortly to be in full employ.

TRADE OF THE SOUTH WALES PORTS.—During the month of June the returns of the trade of the South Wales ports were as annexed:—

EXPORTS OF COAL.		June, 1869.	June, 1868.
Cardiff	Tons	159,095	Tons 181,004
Newport	24,132	30,244	
Swansea	47,730	53,863	
Llanelli	13,643	15,666	
SHIPMENTS COASTWISE.		June, 1869.	June, 1868.
Cardiff	Tons	87,958	Tons 84,727
Swansea	26,908	25,802	
Newport	70,403	68,917	
Llanelli	17,165	25,926	

Cardiff also exported 25,369 tons iron and 46 2 tons patent fuel; Newport, 16,966 tons iron; and Swansea, 3664 tons iron and 7614 tons patent fuel.

THE TRADES UNIONS BILL.

The proper regulation of wages, and the adoption of some means by which the differences between employers and employed may be adjusted, is one of considerable difficulty, and surrounded with many considerations which require grave and earnest thought and attention. In fact, the labour question always has been, and probably will continue to be, one of the most perplexing problems for human ingenuity to solve. Metaphorically speaking, capital has often been placed in one scale and labour in the other, and although many weighty arguments have been adduced in favour of the rights of the one and the demands of the other, an even balance has not yet been struck, and the labour question of to-day is still in an unsatisfactory and undecided condition. Large employers of labour, and men entirely unconnected with commercial undertakings, actuated by the best and most unselfish motives, have over and over again attempted the difficult task of an amicable adjustment, but the prominence with which the labour question has again forced itself upon the Legislature and the public is proof that the efforts have been comparatively abortive, and that the whole subject is still surrounded with difficulties of no mean or ordinary nature. These difficulties spring from the simple fact that the great essentials which regulate the labour market are to a considerable extent entirely beyond the control either of philanthropic individuals or legislative enactment. The large employer has the most perfect liberty and right to employ his capital in that way which shall be most conducive to his own interests; and the workman has the same equal liberty and right to dispose of his capital—that is, his labour—in that market where it is most valued and appreciated. Many cases may, and do, arise in which the employer may find it impossible, having regard to his own interests, to give a certain rate of wages, and the skilled mechanic and the labourer may determine that he will not accept lower terms; and neither with the one nor the other has any third party the legal or the moral right to interfere.

Whilst the whole subject of labour is surrounded with so many difficulties and perplexities, considerable progress has latterly been made in the right direction, but the advancement made is attributable far more to the growing intelligence and judicious policy of the working classes themselves than from the efforts of benevolent and good-intentioned individuals, or legislative enactments. The working classes are rapidly becoming more and more convinced that their true interests are identical with those of their employers; and if this enlightened policy is fostered and encouraged trade and commerce, in its various ramifications, will be greatly promoted—employers will feel more confidence in the expenditure of capital and the enlargement of their works and commercial enterprise, and the workmen reap solid and substantial benefits in more permanent employment. It is in this view of the case that we regard boards of arbitration with favour, believing that when the great competition which now so powerfully operates in the production of our staple trades are fully understood and recognised by the mechanics and artisans they will have that confidence in their employers as will induce them to accept a stated rate of wages rather than drive large contracts out of the country (as was lately the case with the Millwall Iron Shipbuilding Company) by demanding exorbitant wages which, under the nature of the circumstances of the case, it is morally impossible to give.

We simply refer to Boards of Arbitration *en passant*. Our object is to glance briefly at the Trades Unions Bill which has been introduced into the House of Commons by Mr. HUGHES, and which led to an interesting discussion upon its second reading last week. Mr. HUGHES has proved himself such a warm advocate of the interests of the working classes that we must at once concede that in his attempted legislation upon this subject he is actuated by the very best intentions. Unquestionably the Bill contains some salutary and wholesome provisions, which, if carried into effect, would confer benefits upon the working man, whilst they would not prove restrictive or injurious to the development of commerce. But whilst we admit this, other provisions are altogether impracticable, and some of the clauses, liberally construed, would give legislative sanction to much of that which is now admitted to be the bane and curse of trade combinations. Three great objects are embodied in the Bill of Mr. HUGHES—first, it proposes to repeal all laws which now make trade combinations illegal; secondly, it proposes to relieve workmen from liability to special penalties for Trade Union offences; and, thirdly, it brings Trades Unions within the provisions of the Friendly Societies Act. These objects are based upon the recommendations which emanated from the minority of the Commission which sat in reference to Trades Unions, and which was the means of bringing to light much valuable information, upon which legislation, in some respects, may become not only possible but beneficial. In the consideration of this subject it should be remembered that, according to the present state of the law, all combinations for the purposes of stipulating terms on which they will consent to employ or be employed are illegal, hence all Trades Unions, as now constituted, virtually exist, in defiance of the law, and highly penal provisions are still in force by which any molestation or obstruction to any particular workman is severely punished by imprisonment. Mr. HUGHES, by his Bill, proposes to abolish these laws, and all provisions which render such combinations illegal; to give full power and authority to the Trades Unions to say what shall or shall not be the rate of wages, and exempts from criminal prosecution all persons combining for the objects specified. Mr. HUGHES, in his speech upon the second reading of the Bill, argues strongly in favour of Trades Unions, and gives it as his experience that where no Union existed "the men were helpless, and subject to be ground down by their employers; but wherever Trades Unions existed, the men were in the position of free and independent citizens." Under Mr. HUGHES's Bill, combination for trade purposes would be legal both on the part of the employers and the employed; and if these combinations were entered into and enforced the breach would be widened, and capital and labour made still more antagonistic; whilst, if the penal enactments which now exist were repealed, the labouring classes would be able to commit with impunity many of those acts of intimidation and coercion which are now severely punishable. True, the common law would meet open acts of violence, but the common law would have to be materially

strengthened to meet threats and intimidation, which it is equally desirable to guard against.

We think that giving Trades Unions the power to say what shall or what shall not be the rate of wages is a very questionable, if not dangerous, policy; whilst to exempt from criminal prosecution all persons combining for such purpose is placing in the hands of the working classes a weapon which they are very likely to use to the prejudice of the employer, and will tend to render the present competition with foreign nations far more difficult, if not altogether impossible, on the part of our manufacturers. Labour upon the Continent is not nearly so highly paid as it is in England, and this it is which gives foreign makers considerable advantage in the production of many of those articles of which England at one time possessed almost the monopoly. The Legislature must, therefore, carefully guard against placing more power in the hands of the working classes with respect to the regulation of wages, remembering that the question is one in which the employers are equally interested, and will be equally, if not more, vitally affected.

In our opinion another great objection to legalising Trades Unions is the fact that the Unions when established place all workmen in the Union upon the same footing—the idle and indifferent workman is recognised as equal to the same rate of wages as the skilful and industrious. It is all very well for Mr. HUGHES and others to say that none but the best workmen are, as a rule, admitted to the Unions. The practical experience of employers proves the contrary. Every body knows that it is positively cheaper to employ some men at 40s. per week than others in the same trade at 30s., and it does seem hard that employers should be compelled to give the same rate of wages indiscriminately to the whole of his employees without regard to industry or merit. And yet almost daily instances arise in which, if individual worth be recognised, the same advanced wages are demanded by the whole of the men, and disastrous "strikes" follow a refusal of such unreasonable demands. In much of the high-class and finely finished mechanism often demanded piecework cannot be established; daywork must be the rule of employment, and should Trades Unions be legalised some provision must be made for various grades of workmen. Although the House of Commons passed the second reading of Mr. HUGHES'S Bill, it was generally understood that further legislation would not be pursued this session, the Government tacitly undertaking to introduce some comprehensive measure next session. Mr. HUGHES'S Bill will, undoubtedly, form the basis of the Government scheme, and as such nobody will regret the ventilation which the subject received last week. The question is vastly more intimately connected with our large manufacturers and our staple trades than appears upon a mere casual glance. Legislation must be exceedingly guarded; competition is the life and soul of all business and commerce—as such nothing of a restrictive character must be legalised. Trade must not be unnecessarily hampered by legislative enactments, and the capitalist must have full liberty accorded him for the employment of his capital and the development of his business in the manner which he thinks is most conducive to his own interest. On the other hand, the undoubted rights of the skilful and industrious mechanic and artisan must be recognised, and the claims of the working man admitted. No coercion by means of threats or intimidation can be for a moment sanctioned; the diabolical machinations of a BROADHEAD must be made detestable in the eyes of all and made severely punishable. If some happy medium between these extremes can be arrived at the collective wisdom of the Legislature will have been advantageously exercised, and any Bill based upon such principles readily accepted by both the employers and the employed.

Since writing the above, Mr. Home Secretary BRUCE has introduced a Bill legalising the funds of Trades Unions; in other words, he protects from embezzlement the funds raised by the working classes. No possible objection, we conceive, can be urged against such a measure, provided the funds be wholly and solely devoted to "friendly" purposes, such as the relief of members in times of sickness or distress. If, on the other hand, the funds are to be used for such diabolical purposes as were brought to light by the BROADHEAD revelations, then protection of the funds would be justly and universally scouted. We hope, therefore, the representatives in Parliament of the manufacturers and employers of labour will see that the measure of Mr. BRUCE is so framed that no loop holes shall be found through which a repetition of trade outrages shall receive even a semblance of parliamentary sanction.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

From Mr. EDWARD COOKE:—Although there has not been a general active market, the shares in several mines have been in good request. A few weeks since EAST LOVELL shares were dull at 5s. to 6s., but owing to an important discovery of tin in the shaft on the north side they have advanced to 15s. 16s. The readers of the Journal will remember how strenuously I have advocated the Wendron district, and this mine in particular. If this improvement continues the shares will go higher. It is at all times difficult to induce the public to buy into mines, even in a good locality, when the price is low. I will, however, again bring before their notice a young mine that immediately adjoins East Lovell, and the boundary of which is only about 50 fms. from the rich deposit of tin in that mine. I allude to EAST NEW LOVELL, the shares in which may now be bought at about 10s., with the call of 2s. 6d. paid. This call was made for the purpose of erecting a new engine, in order to develop the several highly promising lodes already discovered, besides the rich lode of East Lovell, already alluded to. For the outlay of every pound at the present price of the shares it is by no means improbable that two pounds may be realised in a very short time. I am presuming the shares to be bought at once, at 9s. to 10s., and not delayed until they are double the present price. It may be as well to state that under the most unfavourable circumstances (supposing no discovery of tin takes place, the mine can be fairly and legitimately worked for the next twelve months with an outlay at the outside of 1s. per share for that period, while there are great chances of important discoveries being made; in less than three months. This district is proverbial for making rich bunches of tin near the surface.—NEW WHEEL LOVELL: The operations at this mine have been somewhat retarded on account of the want of water for stamping purposes. The mine, however, is improving.

GREAT WESTERN MINES.—Good progress is being made in the erection of the engine, and by September next (when the meeting will be held on the mine) the shareholders will have an opportunity of judging of the merits of their property. I had not the least misgiving as to the ultimate success of these mines after the engine is erected, and a level driven under the tin ground that has already been driven through for some 250 to 300 fathoms long. Not one fathom of this ground has been taken away below the present level, which is only 80 fathoms from surface. There are but few tin mines in Cornwall that contain such a long run of tin ground laid open. SPEARNE MOOR is another mine that is not at all appreciated according to its merits. There are only 242 shares, and it is under one of the most respectable managements in Cornwall, and in the same office as the celebrated rich Providence Mines. If Spearne Moor Mine was divided into double the number of shares very probably they would soon attain the same price as they are now selling at in the present number. The dividend on the 21st ult. was 20s. per share, and the same dividend is expected (by the managers) to be kept up for years to come. The shares are cheap at 30s. to anyone who is satisfied with 12 to 14 per cent. in steady dividends quarterly.

Great Yob. I am advised, will sell 50 tons of tin for the current month, at a profit of 1000l., equal to 14 or 15 per cent. per annum on the price of the shares. The mine has considerably improved. The shareholders may congratulate themselves upon having a good, lasting dividend property in this well-managed concern.

WEST CHIVERTON.—In directing attention to this mine for several weeks past, I was desirous of cautioning the shareholders against being induced to part with shares in a property that is paying upwards of 16 per cent. in regular quarterly dividends of 2l. per share on the current price, and likely to continue to do so for a long time to come. I visited a few mines in Wales last week that will ere long be recognised among the best lead mines in the Principality. One of them is the GREAT ROCK MINE, my visit to which tends to confirm the high opinion that I had previously formed of this highly promising property. Although the shares have advanced in price, they will, doubtless, go much higher after the erection of the water-wheel and dressing floors, when regular sales of lead can be made. I cannot but think that Great Rock will add another great prize to the district that has already produced such mines as Llanganig, Van, &c. The VAN MINE continues as rich as ever, and the shares steady at the advance they have attained. FRANK MILLS shares have been in good demand, with not much business doing, owing to the limits given to buy being too low. To expect to buy shares that pay 4s. quarterly, and likely to pay 5s., appears unreasonable. The tin market is steady. It is to be hoped that the tin smelters of Cornwall (who may be said to command the trade of the world) will come to some satisfactory understanding among themselves, and also with the producers of the unmanufactured article, so that something like stability in the price may be established. According to reliable statistics, the stocks of tin in the hands of makers are very limited. The managers of large tin-producing mines will (unless a fair price is obtainable for their ores) do well to follow the spirited conduct of the manager of Wheal Owies, and stock their tin. There are great facilities for doing so now that money is abundant, and obtainable at a low rate upon the security of black tin, with a moderate margin allowed for fluctuation. It is to be hoped, however, that there will be no such necessity for their adopting this course. Taking everything into consideration, I am inclined to take a favourable view of the future of the tin trade.

A petition for winding-up the Lapilla Pyrites Company (Limited) is to be heard before Vice-Chancellor James on July 17.

LONDON GENERAL OMNIBUS COMPANY.—The traffic receipts for the week ending July 11 was 12,264l. 1s. 6d.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

Stannaries of Devon.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACTS, 1862 and 1867, and of the CAWDALE VALE COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that a PETITION for the WINDING-UP of the ABOVE NAMED COMPANY by the Court was, on the 9th day of July instant, presented to the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries by William Burgoyne, William Maunders, Peter Norrish, and John Warne, creditors of the said company, and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Vice-Warden, at the Prince's Hall, Truro, in the county of Cornwall, on Wednesday, the 4th day of August next, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

Any contributory or creditor of the company may appear at the hearing and oppose the same, provided he has given at least two clear days' notice to the petitioners, their solicitor, or his agents, of his intention to do so, such notice to be forthwith forwarded to P. P. Smith, Esq., Secretary of the Vice-Warden, Truro.

Every such contributory or creditor is entitled to a copy of the petition and affidavit verifying the same from the petitioners, their solicitor, or his agents, within 24 hours after requiring the same, on payment of the regulated charge per folio.

Affidavits intended to be used at the hearing, in opposition to the petition, must be filed at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on or before the 31st day of July instant, and notice thereof must at the same time be given to the petitioners, their solicitor, or his agents.

HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Truro, Cornwall.

(Agents for Richard Peter, Solicitor, Launceston).

Dated Truro, July 13th, 1869.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

VALUABLE MINING PROPERTY.

MESSRS. BRUTON AND KNOWLES (Auctioneers) WILL SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Bell Hotel, Gloucester, on Saturday, the 24th day of July, 1869, at Three o'clock in the afternoon (either together or in such lots as may be determined upon at the time of sale, and subject to such conditions as may be then produced), the VALUABLE FREEHOLD and LEASEHOLD

COAL AND HEMATITE IRON MINES.

And other property, situate at FRAMPTON COTTEREL, IRON ACTON, and RANGWORTHY, in the county of GLOUCESTER, formerly belonging to the "CHILLINGTON IRON COMPANY," and now belonging to and carried on by the "FRAMPTON HEMATITE MINING COMPANY." Together with the POWERFUL ENGINES, MACHINERY, AND PLANT

Of every description, in full working order. The Mines are about two miles distant from the Yate Station upon the Midland Railway, and a branch from the Yate and Thornbury Branch Railway terminates upon the property.

Further particulars are in course of preparation, and may be obtained on and after the 30th inst. of the Auctioneer, Albion Chambers, King-street, Gloucester; at the offices, at Frampton Cotterel; and at the offices of Messrs. DODDS AND TROTTER, No. 6, Pall Mall East, London, S.W., and Stockton-upon-Tees.

GLAMORGANSHIRE.

FREEHOLD ESTATE, RESIDENTIAL AND MINERAL—two miles from Pontypridd, four miles from Llantrissant, and twelve miles from the important and flourishing port of Cardiff—comprising the FARMS of TYR MAB ELLIS, COED-CAE-DDU, and PEN-COED-CAE, MANSION AND GROUNDS, GROUND RENTS, STONE QUARRIES, and the various SEAMS of COAL (including the celebrated steam coal measures), which underlie the estate.

MR. D. T. ALEXANDER is favoured with instructions from the Deviser, under the will of Colonel John Hewett, to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Angel Hotel, Cardiff, on Thursday, the 29th day of July, 1869, at Two for three o'clock, the IMPORTANT and VALUABLE PROPERTY, known as the

TYR MAB ELLIS ESTATE.

In the following, or such other lot or lots as at the time of sale shall be declared.

LOT I.—THE FARM, called "PEN-COED-CAE" (otherwise Caerlan and Tyldwyd), with HOMESTEAD, BUILDINGS, COTTAGES at rack and ground rents, and productive PASTURE and ARABLE LAND, together with valuable STONE QUARRIES in full work, containing in the whole about 116 A. 3 R. 5 P., situate in the parishes of Llantrissant and Llantrisant, in the occupation of Mr. John Jenkins, and others.

LOT II.—THE MANSION of TYR MAB ELLIS, with the BUILDINGS, PLEASURE GROUNDS, GARDENS, ORCHARDS, and productive LANDS thereto belonging, containing in the whole 78 A. 3 R. 31 P., or thereabouts, situate in the parishes of Llantrissant and Llantrisant, in the occupation of Capt. Hewett, R.M., and others.

LOT III.—THE FARM, called "COED-CAE-DDU," with HOMESTEAD, BUILDINGS, COTTAGES at rack and ground rents, and productive PASTURE and ARABLE LAND, containing in the whole 100 A. 3 R. 1 P., or thereabouts, situate in the parishes of Llantrissant and Llantrisant, in the occupation of Mr. James Coumbs, and others.

The valuable MINERALS underlying each lot will be included in and sold therewith.

The attractive mansion and grounds are in an admired situation of the neighbourhood, commanding panoramic views of varied beauty and great extent, and affording a residence suitable to the requirements of a capitalist desiring to possess and develop the valuable resources of the estate.

The reports of eminent mining engineers leave no doubt that the remunerative seams of coal found at Merthyr, Aberdare, Rhondda, and Llantrisant will all be proved upon this estate.

The Tyr Vale and Llantrissant Railway runs at the foot of the estate, and affords communication with the Llynvi, Ogmore, and Llantrissant Junction Railways.

Lithograph plans, and particulars and conditions of sale, can be had, on and after the 1st July, upon application to H. HOLLAND BURN, Esq., 15, Vineyard, Bath; or to the Auctioneer, Institute Chambers, Pontypridd.

GLAMORGANSHIRE.—WITH POSSESSION.

IMPORTANT COLLIERY PROPERTIES, extending over FIVE HUNDRED AND THIRTEEN ACRES, held for an unexpired term of about 47 years, at low rentals, together with the PLANT, &c.

MR. FRANK LEWIS WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Mart, Tokenhouse-yard, London, at the end of July, at One o'clock precisely, the very valuable and important COLLIERIES, situate in RHONDDA VALLEY, on the Tyr Vale Railway, known as

PENTRE AND CHURCH COLLIERIES.

Only 21 miles from the port of Cardiff, extending over an area of 513 acres, together with the PLANT, all in the most perfect working order, immediate possession of which will be given on the completion of the purchase.

The proved SEAMS of COAL are five in number, showing an aggregate thickness of coal of 26 feet, two of which only are being at present worked, and produce from 200 to 300 tons per day, of the well-known smokeless steam coal (on the Government List), the whole being capable, it is estimated by eminent local engineers, of yielding an output of 800 to 1000 tons daily upon full development. The coal is admitted to be one of the finest quality sent into the port of Cardiff, and is obtained at comparatively small cost, owing to the exceptionally small depths and total absence of water throughout the sets. The exhausted area is very small indeed, the shafts upon the Pentre Mine (the only one sunk) having been completed but about two years since, the works upon both collieries previously being carried on by level.

Upon the estates are a foreman's residence, nineteen cottages, and the necessary buildings of forges, stabling, offices, &c. Particulars and conditions of sale may be had of Messrs. PRICE, HOLYLAND, and WATERHOUSE, Accountants, 13, Gresham-street; of Messrs. LEWIS, MUNN, NUNN, and LONGDEN, Solicitors, 8, Old Jewry; and of Mr. FRANK LEWIS, Estate Agent, Surveyor, and Auctioneer, 35, Coleman-street, London, E.C.

IMPORTANT SALE.

By direction of the Liquidators of the Patent File Company (Limited).

TO FILE MANUFACTURERS, ENGINEERS, PARTIES REQUIRING EXTENSIVE WORKS, WITH ENGINE POWER, AND OTHERS.

MESSRS. CHESSHIRE AND GIBSON have received instructions from the Liquidators of the above company TO SELL, BY AUCTION, on Tuesday, the 31 day of August next, at the Hen and Chickens Hotel, in New-street, Birmingham, at Five o'clock in the afternoon, in one or more lots, as may be determined on, and subject to conditions then to be produced, the VALUABLE FREEHOLD WORKS, MANAGERS' HOUSE, LAND, AND BUILDINGS.

Situate in CRANFORD STREET, SMETHWICK; together with the valuable STREAM ENGINES, BOILERS, FURNACES, and other FIXED PLANT.

The BUILDINGS are of a most substantial character, and have been erected, regardless of cost, especially for the manufacture of files by machinery, and have been arranged with great care, and are considered to be superior to any works of the kind in the kingdom.

They comprise extensive clerks' and other offices, managers' and other rooms, a lofty cutting shop, lighted from the roof, 88 ft. 6 in. by 72 ft. 8 in.; four lofty shops, 88 ft. 6 in. by 22 ft. 6 in. each, lighted from the roof; lofty corridor, 166 ft. 8 in. by 15 ft.; with fitting shops, warehouses, stores, and other buildings, most favourably situated for carrying on an extensive business to advantage, being on the banks of a canal, and in close proximity to the London and North-Western and Great Western Railways.

There is also a space of unoccupied LAND, suitable either for the extension of the premises, or for the erection of other buildings. The site of the works and the unoccupied land together comprise 3 A. 0 R. 30 P., or thereabouts.

THE STREAM ENGINES AND BOILERS.

Upon which no expense has been spared, of the first-class, combining all the modern improvements, are by Messrs. JAMES WATT and Co., and comprise FOUR HIGH-PRESSURE ENGINES, of 140-horse power, and FOUR CORNISH BOILERS, with pipings and fittings, complete.

SIEMENS' PATENT GAS FURNACES AND APPARATUS, Which have been erected at a very considerable outlay, will be included in the sale; and the works throughout are fitted up most completely with gas, water, and steam pipes, which will also be included.

The works may be inspected on application to the person upon the premises; and full particulars obtained of Messrs. RYLAND and MARTINEAU, Solicitors, Cannon-street, Birmingham; Messrs. INGLEBY, WRAGGE, and EVANS, Solicitors, Bennett's Hill; or of Messrs. CHESSHIRE and GIBSON, Auctioneers, 50, New-street, Birmingham.

GOLDSBERGS COPPER MINES, IN NORWAY.

TO BE SOLD, BY AUCTION, on the Exchange, Bergen, Norway, on the 16th of August, 1869, a TWO-THIRD SHARE in the above mines, now held by the assignees of the estate of Mr. Job Petersen, including the MINES, called DOKKEN and FLAAGEN, and the LAND thereunto adjoining.

According to an agreement between the owners of the above property, each owner has a right of voting in proportion to his share or shares in the company. The mines are situated about 12 geographical miles south of BERGEN, on STOOD ISLAND, close to the sea. The entrance to the mines is from 10 to 40 ft. above the level of the sea, close to a good harbour for vessels of every size. The mineral produced by these mines is sulphur ore, containing, according to assays made in Swansea, from 3 to 3½ per cent. of fine copper. The price obtained in Newcastle-on-Tyne has been £2 to £2 15s. per ton gross.

The mines were opened in the year 1865, and have since been worked with the following results:—

	Net proceeds of mineral worked.	Working expenses.	Profit.
Between—	Sp. dir.	Sp. dir.	Sp. dir.
Oct., 1865, to Dec. 31, 1866	2,876-38	2,581-17	295-21
Jan. 1, 1867, to Dec. 31, 1867	2,945-98	1,947-106	997-112
Jan. 1, 1868, to March 31, 1868	2,487-29	1,526-114	960-105
Apr. 1, 1868, to Apr. 1, 1869 (abt.)	40,000	13,500	26,500

The rich finding of ore, which took place last year, is at present broken off, and on account of present circumstances, the working is much less. The works still progress in smaller workings at four different points. Ore is still found, but in a smaller quantity, but under such circumstances that there is every belief that large seams of ore will soon be won, the more so as on the several occasions when the seams have narrowed the ultimate result has been highly satisfactory.

For further particulars, apply to—
Mr. BEYER, T.S., and H. L. CHRISTIE,
Bergen, Norway, 23d of June, 1869.
Or to G. E. BIRD AND CO., Swansea.

WHEAL FALMOUTH AND SPERRIES MINES, In the Parish of KEA, CORNWALL.

TENDERS will be RECEIVED not later than FRIDAY, the 30th instant, for the WHOLE of these EXTENSIVE MINING SETTS, with the PLANT thereon.

These mines are believed to hold out great promise of success, as may be judged by the following brief report:—

TIPPER'S ENGINE-SHAFT.—At and above the 80 fm. level, mundie, copper, and tin ores were raised to a large extent. The shaft has been sunk to the 100 fm. level through a promising lode, when it was abandoned without being explored, from the inability of the then proprietors to carry it on. Between this point and Tipper's engine-shaft three whim-shafts are sunk—Barrett's, Jennings', and Kitto's—to the 50 and 60 fm. levels, from all of which large returns were made.

TRESIDDER'S.—At the 50 fm. level and above the workings have been on an extensive scale, and very productive. The shaft is sunk to the 60 fm. level, where the lode produces stones of lead, copper, and has a highly promising appearance. At this shaft the lode has in places produced 50 tons of mundie per fathom, and has paid the costs of working the mine for the past five years. From the commencement of working by the present company the returns have realised about £20,000, and during that period the mine has been nearly self-supporting, the capital expended amounting to £10,000 only.

The mines are situate immediately to the east of the celebrated Great Consolidated Mines, and on the same lodes, and also parallel and adjoining to the Wheal Jane, a dividend paying mine.

The plant is very extensive, including, at Tipper's, an 80 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 10 ft. stroke, equal beam, with THREE BOILERS; 2 cast iron balance bobs; 26 fms. 18 in. plunger lift; 11 fms. 14 in. drawing lift; 25 fms. 10 in. house lift. These are all fixed and ready for immediate working, and at surface a large quantity of spare 18 and 19 in. pitwork, 1 24 in. steam whim and capstan.

At Tresidder's—ONE 50 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 10 ft. stroke, TWO BOILERS; 60 fms. 14 in. pitwork; 22 in. steam whim, capstan, and crusher; and including throughout all the plant necessary for the working of these extensive and very promising mines.

For further information, apply to Mr. JOHN PASCOE, the purser, Truro; or to Mr. CHAS. HAWKE, Chairman of the Committee, Truro, to either of whom the tenders may be addressed.

The mines are held under lease from Lord Falmouth, at 1-20th dues, for 21 years, dated 24th March, 1859.

WOOD FARM COLLIERY, NEAR BLOXWICH, STAFFORDSHIRE.

TO COLLIERY PROPRIETORS, or to a COMPANY who are about to COMMENCE, upon a large scale, COLLIERY OPERATIONS.

THE FOLLOWING STOCK is to be SOLD upon the Premises BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, comprising:—

ONE 45 horse power condensing ENGINE, with TWO BOILERS, winding gear, complete; 80 yards of 12 in. pump trees; also 20 yards of 8 in. pump trees; two powerful T-bob beams; 26 fms. 18 in. plunger lift; 11 fms. 14 in. drawing lift; 25 fms. 10 in. house lift. These are all fixed and ready for immediate working, and at surface a large quantity of spare 18 and 19 in. pitwork, 1 24 in. steam whim and capstan.

Also, TWO 40 horse power high-pressure horizontal ENGINES, with TWO BOILERS each, and winding gear complete.

ONE 25 and ONE 16 horse power high pressure ENGINE, with ONE BOILER each, and winding gear complete, and pumping apparatus to one of them; pit rails, plates, sleepers, wood and iron; large quantity of contractors' rails, 42 lbs. per yard; flat chains, many of them equal to new; wood and iron coal wagons; water barrels; bows; iron landers, and a large quantity of other things too numerous to mention.

Any or all of the above stock are upon the premises, and will be sold to suit purchasers, and may be seen.

For price, apply at the Colliery; or to Mr. JEVONS, Willenhall.

TALYLLYN, MERIONETHSHIRE.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, an excellent SLATE and SLAB QUARRY, situated on the banks of the celebrated TALYLLYN LAKE, and in the immediate vicinity of the valuable CORRIIS, ABERLLE-FENI, and ABERGYNOLWYN SLATE QUARRIES, and within two and a half miles of the Abergynolwyn Railway Station. Some portion of the land contained in the "Tack" bears strong indication of rich mineral veins.

Applications for particulars to be made to Mr. OWEN ANWYL ROBERTS, Pantelion Arthog, near Dolgellau.

IRON ORE ROYALTY.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, BY PRIVATE TREATY, VALUABLE IRON ORE WORKS, with LARGE DEPOSITS OF ORE, fully developed in the MINERAL DISTRICT near WHITHAVEN.

Also, if required, an EXCELLENT SITE FOR BLAST FURNACES adjoining, or OTHER IRONWORKS, with abundant supply of water, lime, &c. Apply to "Alpha," Post-Office, Workington, Cumberland.

RHENISH PRUSSIA.

SEVERAL VALUABLE MINES FOR SALE.—LEAD COPPER, BLENDE, and IRON. The Mining Laws of Prussia give with the concession to work, an absolute right of property in the mine for ever, subject only to a royalty of 2 per cent.

Apply to Mr. YOUNGHEUSAND, 6½, Wilhelm Strasse, Bonn-on-the-Rhine.

BLAST ENGINE FOR SALE.—An EXCELLENT WELL MADE, NEW HORIZONTAL ENGINE; steam cylinder, 36 in. 7 ft. 2 in. stroke; air cylinder, 6 ft. 9 in. diameter; fly wheel, 18 ft. 2 in. diameter, with all fittings complete.

Further particulars from "U. S.," care of Editor, MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

IRON TESTING MACHINES FOR SALE.—ONE OF ROBINSON and COTTAM'S, to test up to 1½ in. area, equal to new; and ONE more powerful, made by MESSRS. PETO, BRASSEY, and BETTS, quite new, and complete, with weights, &c. Apply to "W.," care of Editor, MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

FOR SALE.—ONE 40-in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, with ONE BOILER, 10 tons.

ONE WATER-WHEEL, 60 ft. diameter, 2½ ft. breast, with cast-iron rings sockets, saddles, and brasses, and hammered iron axle.

ONE cast iron RING for WATER-WHEEL, 27 ft. diameter.

ONE DRAWING MACHINE, with 500 fms. ¾ in. best chain.

30 fms. 11 in. PUMPS; 40 fms. 9 in. PUMPS; 23 fms. 8 in. PUMPS.

130 fms. 2½ in. IRON FLAT RODS, with pulleys and brackets for same.

50 fms. 2 in. ditto

IRONWORK FOR SHAFT; ANGLE AND BALANCE BOBS.

For further information respecting the above machinery, apply to—

WM. LANGDON, IRON FOUNDER, &c., LAUNCESTON, CORNWALL.

FOR SALE.—THE UNDERMENTIONED ENGINES AND WATER WHEELS:—

ONE 12 in. cylinder ENGINE, 10 ft. stroke in cylinder, and 9 ft. in shaft with TWO CORNISH BOILERS, 10 tons each.

ONE 55 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 5½ ft. stroke, equal beam; with TWO CORNISH BOILERS.

ONE 50 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE; with ONE BOILER.

ONE 12 in. cylinder rotary STREAM ENGINE, with ONE 6 ton BOILER.

The whole of the above engines are in excellent condition, some being near new.

WATER WHEELS.

ONE WATER WHEEL, 40 ft. diameter, and 8 ft. breast.

ONE ditto 60 ft. ditto 8½ ft. breast.

The above wheels have cast-iron rings, sockets, and axles.

Also, several CORNISH CRUSHERS, of various sizes.

For further information respecting the above machinery, apply to W. MATHEWS, Engineer, Tavistock.

Tavistock, April 1, 1869.

FOR SALE, cheap, a 16-horse power PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE, new, and with all recent improvements, guaranteed.

FIRST-CLASS PORTABLES, 5 to 25-horse power, on advantageous terms. Prize Medals awarded—Hamburg, 1863; Paris, 1867, &c.

FOR SALE, EIGHT very superior SECONDHAND PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, 5 to 10-horse power, by eminent makers, in excellent condition.

RAILWAY WAGON WORKS, BARNESLEY.
MESSRS. G. W. AND T. CRAIK
 ARE PREPARED TO
 SUPPLY COAL AND COKE WAGONS
 OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
 Either for cash, or by deferred payments through wagon-leasing companies.
 WAGONS PROMPTLY REPAIRED.

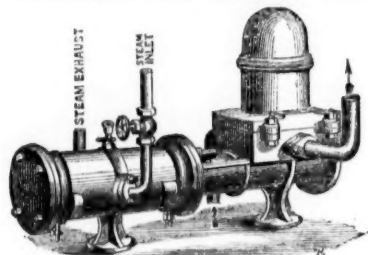
BOWLING IRON.
 TO ENGINEERS, IRON FOUNDERS, BOILER MAKERS, MACHINISTS,
 COLLIERY OWNERS, RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.
FREDERICK AND WILLIAM FIRTH,
 IRON MERCHANTS,
 WATER LANE AND WILSON STREET, LEEDS,
 Having made arrangements with the BOWLING IRON COMPANY for the
 SALE of their BARS, PLATES, FORGINGS, STEEL, AND OTHER CASTINGS,
 beg to inform their friends and the public they now hold a large assortment of
 BOWLING BARS, in addition to their usual stock of
 KIRKSTALL AND STAFFORDSHIRE IRON,
 PLATES, SHEETS, HOOPS, ANGLE AND TEE IRON,
 Steel, Anvils, Bellows, Vice, Hydraulic and other Lifting Jacks, Best Best
 Tested Crane Chains (all sizes), Pulley Blocks, Shovels, Nails, Grindstones,
 Bridge Rails and Tram Plates for Colliers, Flat Bottom and Other Rails.

PISTONS, AND AIR-PUMP BUCKETS,
 FITTED WITH
 "PATENT ELASTIC METALLIC PACKING,"
 Of which above FIVE THOUSAND have been made by
MESSRS. MATHER AND PLATT,
SALFORD IRONWORKS, MANCHESTER.

FRANCIS BERRY AND SONS,
 CALDERDALE IRON WORKS,
 SOWERBY BRIDGE, YORKSHIRE,
 Makers of all kinds of
 Of the newest and most improved construction; also
PATENT STEAM HAMMERS,
 With the best and simplest hand and self-acting motion yet applied.
 ILLUSTRATED LISTS ON APPLICATION.

Stand 288, Royal Agricultural Show, Manchester.

PATENT UNIVERSAL STEAM PUMPS,
 VERTICAL AND HORIZONTAL.



POWERFUL—SIMPLE—DURABLE—RELIABLE—CHEAP.
 SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHER INVENTIONS.

SOLE MAKERS—
HAYWARD TYLER AND CO.,
 84 AND 85, UPPER WHITECROSS STREET, LONDON, E.C.
 * * * WHERE IT CAN BE SEEN AT WORK.

GAMBLE'S PATENT STEAM LUBRICATOR.
 FOR STATIONARY, LOCOMOTIVE, AND STEAM ENGINES.



SELF-ACTING.

Lubricates all the valves and internal parts of the cylinder continuously. Effects a most important saving in the oil or tallow. Increases the regularity of working. Prevents frequent repairs.

SOLE MAKERS—
HAYWARD TYLER AND CO.,
 84 AND 85, UPPER WHITECROSS STREET,
 LONDON, E.C.

GENERAL MINING COMPANY FOR IRELAND
 (LIMITED).

MAKERS OF ZINC OXIDE.
 OFFICES,—29, WESTMORELAND STREET, DUBLIN.
 MINES AND WORKS, SILVERMINES, COUNTY TIPPERARY.

The Directors beg to intimate to PAINT and COLOUR MAKERS, INDIA
 RUBBER MANUFACTURERS, SHIPPERS, and the TRADE generally, that
 they have COMPLETED the ERECTION of WORKS for the MANUFACTURE
 of ZINC OXIDE, and that they are now producing ZINC WHITE of GREAT
 EXCELLENCE and PURITY.

Samples and terms shall be forwarded on application.
 29, Westmoreland-street, Dublin. THOMAS BAKER, Secretary.

TO COLLIERY PROPRIETORS.

UPWARDS of 6000 LARCH, 4000 OAK POLES, 200 OAK and
OAK PLANKS upwards of 20 feet long; ELM COAL-PIT RINGS, ready
cut, in stock.

All kinds of ENGLISH TIMBER supplied in the round, and OAK and LARCH
 SCANTLING cut to sizes for railway and coal-wagon building.
 Dealer in all kinds of BRITISH TIMBER.

MILLWRIGHTS, ENGINEERS, COACH BUILDERS, WHEELWRIGHTS,
 &c., supplied on the most reasonable terms.

JAMES ATKINSON,
 No. 63, GRANBY ROW, MANCHESTER.

WILLIAM HANN AND SON beg to offer to SUPPLY
 COLLIERY OWNERS, and the public generally, with their improved
STEPHENSON AND CLANNY PATENT SAFETY LAMPS,

Which have been proved INEXPLOSIVE in the testing apparatus in the highest
 obtainable current of gas, of 48 ft. per second. These lamps are simple in
 their construction, burn with a steady and nearly uniform flame in moderate
 currents, give a good light, and are in every respect practicable lamps. Price,
 No. 1, 8s. 6d. each; if in quantities of a dozen and upwards, 8s. each; ditto,
 ditto of 100, at 7s. 6d. each; ditto, ditto of 200, at 7s. each, delivered free. No. 2
 is, each above the No. 1. Orders received by—

WILLIAM HANN AND SON,
 HETTON COLLIERY, FENCE HOUSES.

DYNAMITE, OR NOBEL'S PATENT SAFETY
BLASTING POWDER.

DYNAMITE is the SAFEST and most POWERFUL BLASTING
 COMPOUND in general use. Accidents are almost impossible, as it is
 only exploded by a strong percussion cap. It will not explode from a spark or
 concussion. If set fire to, it burns quietly and harmlessly away, without smoke
 or any explosion. Prepared in cartridges for mines and underground work-
 ings. Sold by—

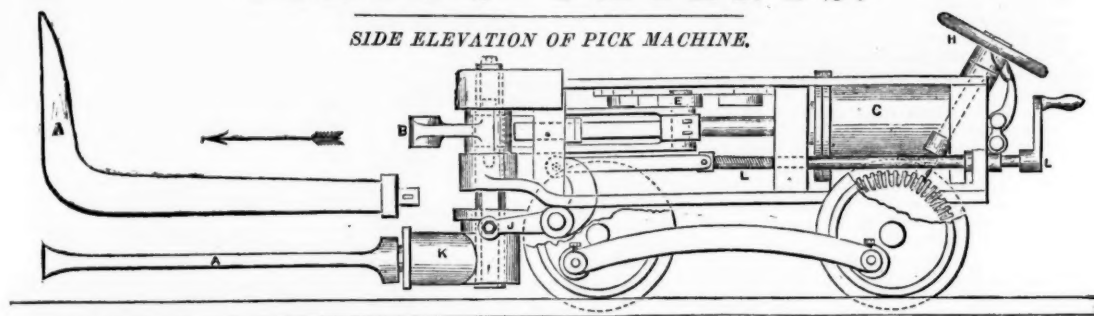
WEBB AND CO., CARNARVON,
 Sole consignees in England from the Patentee and Manufacturer.

COMPENSATION IN CASE OF INJURY,
 AND A FIXED SUM IN CASE OF DEATH,
 CAUSED BY ACCIDENT OF ANY KIND,
 May be secured by a policy in the

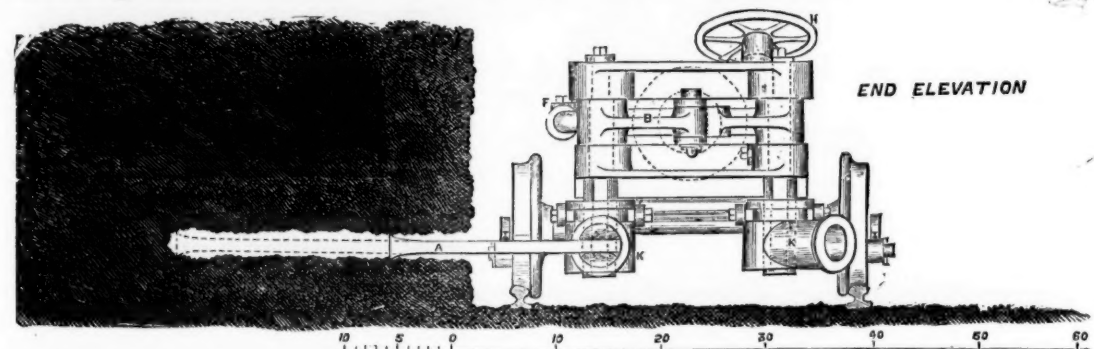
RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY.
 An annual payment of £3 to £6 5s. insures £100 at death, and an allowance at
 the rate of £6 per week for injury.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS ALONE
 May be provided against by insurance tickets for single or double journeys.
 For particulars, apply to the Clerks at the Railway Stations, to the
 Local Agents, or at the
OFFICES,—64, CORNHILL, and 10, REGENT STREET, LONDON.
WILLIAM J. VIAN, Sec.

COMPRESSED AIR COAL-CUTTING MACHINERY. FIRTH'S PATENTS.



SIDE ELEVATION OF PICK MACHINE.



END ELEVATION

These Machines are now working with the most perfect success,
 Both practically and commercially.

They are portable, easily managed, and not more liable to get out of order than other ordinary machinery.
 They EXPEDITE the OPENING of NEW PITS. There is LESS BREAKAGE of COAL, and a consequent INCREASE in its
 VALUE, with a DECREASE in its COST of PRODUCTION.

The VENTILATION OF THE MINE IS IMPROVED, the RISK OF ACCIDENTS DIMINISHED, and the SEVERE PHY-
 SICAL CONDITIONS of COAL-PIT LABOUR are, by the USE of these MACHINES, MODIFIED and MUCH RELIEVED.

For terms of use, and for admission to see the machines at work, apply to—

MR. FIRTH 15, YORK PLACE, LEEDS.

MUSHET'S
TITANIC CAST STEEL,
 FOR LATHE TOOLS, DRILLS, CHISELS, TAPS AND DIES, &c., &c.
MUSHET'S TITANIC BORER STEEL.
 MUSHET'S WELDING CAST STEEL.
SOLID CAST STEEL HAMMERS AND SLEDGES.
 SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
TITANIC STEEL AND IRON COMPANY, LIMITED,
 COLEFORD, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

LONDON: Enquiries may be addressed to Mr. HENRY MUSHET, LOMBARD EXCHANGE, LOMBARD
 STREET, E.C.
 AGENTS FOR SCOTLAND: Messrs. JOHN DOWNIE and CO., 1, ROYAL BANK PLACE, GLASGOW.

HEATON'S PATENT.
THE LANGLEY MILL STEEL & IRONWORKS COMPANY
 (LIMITED),
LANGLEY MILL, NEAR NOTTINGHAM,

Are now making Cast-Steel suitable for Tools, Taps, Dies, Chisels, &c., &c., Shear Steel, and Iron of a very
 superior quality, by their direct process, under the superintendence of the Patentee.
 The range of quality which this process secures renders the Steel and Iron suitable for almost every purpose to which these metals
 can be applied. Also, CAST-STEEL CASTINGS of all kinds from PATTERNS or DRAWINGS.

ESTABLISHED MORE THAN HALF A CENTURY.
THE TAVISTOCK FOUNDRY, IRONWORKS
AND HAMMER MILLS,

which have been carried on for more than half a century by
MESSRS. GILL AND CO.,
 and obtained a

HIGH REPUTATION FOR
SHOVELS AND OTHER TOOLS

as well as for
ENGINEERING AND FOUNDRY WORK.

have been purchased by
MESSRS. NICHOLLS, MATHEWS, AND CO.,
 BEDFORD IRONWORKS, TAVISTOCK.

For thirty years Messrs. NICHOLLS, MATHEWS, and Co., have been the pro-
 prietors of the latter works, but have now removed to the

TAVISTOCK FOUNDRY,

where, having the advantage of a never-failing stream of water of upwards of
 200-horse power, they will have increased facilities for speedily and satisfactorily

Manufacturers of STEAM ENGINES and BOILERS, on the newest principle;
 pump work, brass and iron; hammered iron shafts, of all sizes; miners' steel
 and iron tools.

N. M. and Co. have had a LARGE EXPERIENCE in PREPARING MA-
 CHINERY for FOREIGN MINES, as well as selecting competent mechanics to
 erect the same.

N. M. and Co. have always a LARGE STOCK of SECOND HAND
 MATERIALS.

IN THE TOWER FOUNDRY IS THE TYNE DEPOT FOR
 MACHINERY of every description for WOOD and IRONSTONE, CORN-
 CRUSHING, and PUG MILLS. Also, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

PROPRIETOR—G. HARLE, JUN.,
 No. 49, MAPLE STREET, NEWCASTLE.

PURCHASERS of PORTABLE ENGINES and STEAM CRANES will do well
 to ask G. HARLE's price for the same.

F. N. GISBORNE'S PATENT MECHANICAL
BALANCE-WEIGHT SIGNALS FOR MINES, &c.

THESE SIGNALS supply a want long felt in giving INSTANT
 COMMUNICATION in MINES at SEVERAL PLACES at the SAME
 TIME without the aid of electricity, but by a single rod or chain; so that a
 degree of safety is ensured hitherto unknown.
 The price is also very low, and the mechanism so simple that any ordinary
 mechanic could put it in order if out of adjustment.
 The same patent, as applied to ships, has received the approval of the Chief
 Engineer, Chatham Dockyard (vide Times, Aug. 13, 1868).

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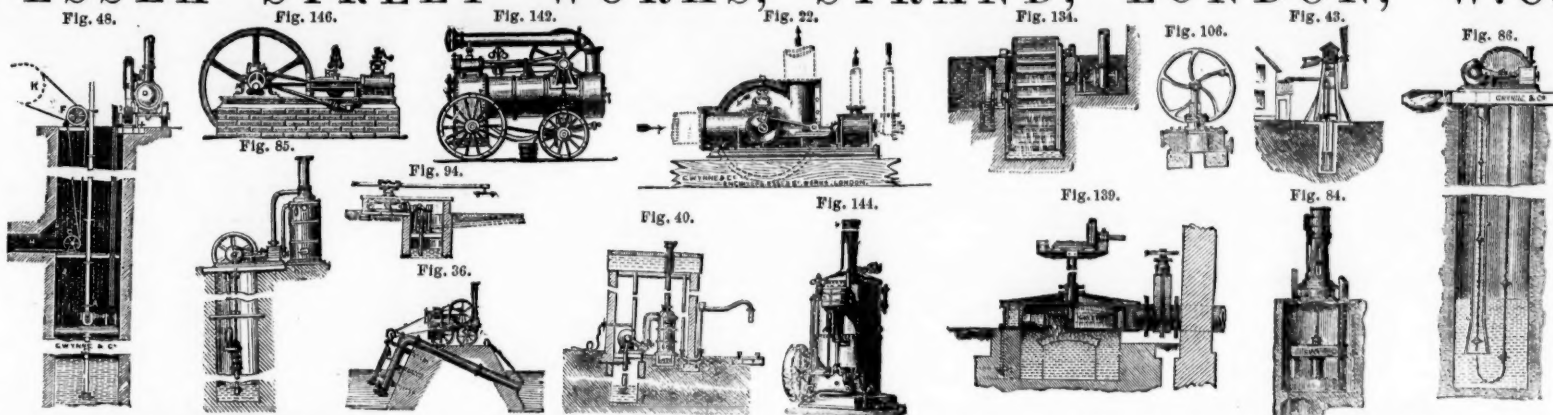


Fig. 144.—Vertical Engine, all sizes, from 2 to 20-horse power.
Fig. 146.—Horizontal Engine, from 4 to 100-horse power.
Fig. 142.—Portable Engine, from 2½ to 30-horse power.
Fig. 40.—Gwynne and Co.'s Combined Stationary Pumping Engine.
Fig. 139.—Turbine Water-wheel, from 1 to 300-horse power.

Fig. 22.—Combined Pumping Engine, all sizes, obtained Prize Medal, Paris Exhibition.
Fig. 85.—Deep Well Pumping Engine, all sizes.
Fig. 134.—Water-wheel Pumping Machinery.
Fig. 36.—Gwynne and Co.'s Patent Syphon Drainage Machinery.
Fig. 95.—Horse-power Pumping Machinery.

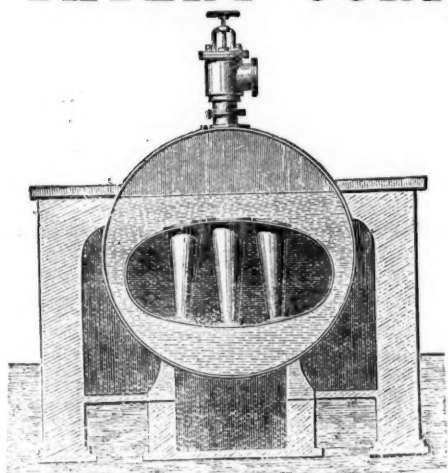
Fig. 86.—Chain Pump Pumping Engine.
Fig. 48.—Deep Mine Centrifugal Pumping Machinery.
Fig. 84.—Double-acting Vertical Pumping Engine.
Fig. 106.—Gwynne and Co.'s Improved Plunger Hand Pump.
Fig. 43.—Wind Power Pumping Machinery.

Steam Engines of all kinds and sizes, Hand and Steam Fire Engines, Water Wheels, Hydraulic Lifts, Cranes and Jacks, Steam and Water Valves, Hydraulic Presses, Sheep Washing Machinery, &c., &c.

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Section of the "Galloway" Boiler, showing arrangement of back flues, the furnaces being of the same construction as in the common two-flued boiler.

The above TUBES are made with such an amount of taper as will allow the bottom flange to pass through the hole in the upper side of the boiler flue, which renders their introduction into ordinary flued boilers a simple operation, and with the following advantages:—
The POWER of the BOILER is CONSIDERABLY INCREASED, and the FLUES ARE MATERIALLY STRENGTHENED.
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ENGINEERS AND BOILER MAKERS,
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"GALLOWAY BOILER,"

AS PER SKETCH ANNEXED.

UPWARDS OF TWO THOUSAND OF WHICH ARE NOW AT WORK.

BOILERS OF ANY DIMENSIONS, UPON THIS OR ANY OTHER PLAN, CAN BE DELIVERED WITHIN A FEW DAYS FROM RECEIPT OF ORDER.

STEAM ENGINES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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Shearing and Punching Machines Bending Rolls, and every description of Boilermakers' Tools, &c., &c.

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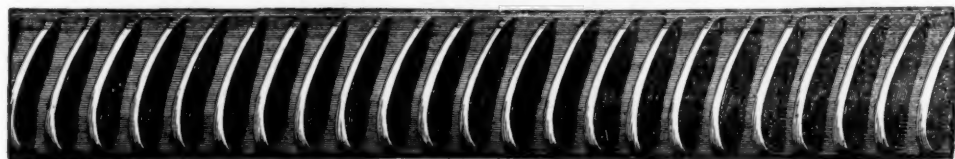
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WONDERFUL MEDICAL DISCOVERY.
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No leakage, no repairs. Agents wanted.

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THE STANNARIES ACT, 1869.

AT the FINAL and FINANCE MEETING of the COMMITTEE on the STANNARIES LAW AMENDMENT BUSINESS, held at Redruth, on Monday, the 12th July, 1869.

T. S. BOLITHO, Esq., in the chair.
Letters exonerating their attendance were read from Major Bickford and Messrs. R. H. Pike, W. Pike, R. Rogers, and F. Hill.
The accounts, showing payments to the amount of £354 16s. 6d., out of pocket expenses, were produced and audited.

It was moved by Capt. TEAGUE, and seconded, and resolved,—That the Secretary be requested to accept 200 guineas for his services; and that the total amount of expenses be passed at £564 16s. 6d.

It was moved by Sir W. WILLIAMS, Bart., and seconded by Mr. SHILSON.—That looking at the fact that a large and valuable portion of the Act consists of amendments of the procedure of the Stannaries Court, suggested by the Vice-Warden, the Secretary be requested to lay the circumstances before him, and respectfully to suggest to the lords whether a share not exceeding 2½s. of the whole expenses might not be borne by any funds of his Court which may be available for the purpose.

It was moved by Capt. TEAGUE, and seconded by Mr. B. MATTHEWS, and resolved,—That, in the opinion of this meeting, the money required (subject to the reply of the Vice-Warden to the foregoing resolution) should be raised by the mines in the Stannaries by a rate based upon the assessment made by the Stannaries Court in the year ending June 1869; and, further, that the lords of the mines should be respectfully asked to contribute towards such rate by allowing to the adventurers one penny in the £ on the amount of dues received in the year ending in June, 1869.

And resolved,—That the finance sub-committee, consisting of Major Bickford and Messrs. Haye and Teague, be thanked for their past services, and be requested to continue their services, and to fix the amount of the rate required, as soon as they shall receive the reply of the Vice-Warden.
Resolved,—That the thanks of this meeting be offered to the Lord Warden for the valuable aid which he has given to the committee, and for the great ability and zeal which he has shown in procuring the passing of an Act which there is every reason to believe will prove to be of inestimable value to all connected with the mining interests of the county of Cornwall.

Resolved,—That the thanks of this meeting be also offered to the Vice-Warden for the great personal trouble he has taken in the business, and for the very valuable assistance towards the Bill, and suggestions which he has given to the committee, and as well for the kindness with which he has throughout permitted the officers of his Court to give information and assistance to the committee.

Resolved,—That the thanks of this meeting be offered to Lord Falmouth for the very valuable and zealous assistance rendered by him to the committee at every stage of their proceedings, and particularly for the special care and attention he has at all times given to the Bill in the House of Lords, with frequently an entire subjection of his own pending engagements to the progress of the measure.

Resolved,—That the thanks of the meeting be offered to Messrs. J. St. Aubyn, A. Pendarves-Vivian, and S. T. Kekewich, the county members for West Cornwall and South Devon, who kindly brought the Bill into the House of Commons (and more particularly to Mr. St. Aubyn, on whom, as the senior member for Cornwall, the actual and special charge of the Bill in the House of Commons devolved, a duty discharged by him with great ability and untiring energy), and as well to the other county members for Devon and Cornwall, and to the members of boroughs in the Stannaries, for the very great assistance they have, one and all, given to the committee, and for the readiness with which they have at all times forwarded the wishes of the promoters of the Bill.

Resolved,—That the thanks of this meeting be offered to the Attorney-General for the great assistance rendered to the committee by him, made the more valuable by the combination of his great ability with a thorough practical knowledge of the very peculiar and exceptional laws with which the Bill was intended to deal.

Resolved,—That the thanks of this meeting be offered to the sub-committee who assisted the members of Parliament in London, and consisting of the Chairman, Messrs. P. P. Smith, S. T. G. Downing, R. W. Childs, and the Secretary, THOS. S. BOLITHO, Chairman.

It was moved by Sir W. WILLIAMS, Bart., and seconded, and carried unanimously,—That the thanks of this meeting be offered to the Chairman for the great trouble he has taken, and for the urbanity and skill with which he has invariably discharged the duties of his very difficult position.

THOS. S. BOLITHO, Secretary.

The CHAIRMAN having also introduced the subject of the Mines Assessment Bill, it was resolved,—That, in the event of any Bill being brought into Parliament for the Assessment of Mines, the Chairman be requested to convene a public meeting of the county to consider the same, as well as any future Mines Regulation Bill, in case the present Bill should not pass during the present session.

And the CHAIRMAN having introduced the subject of the Mines Regulation Bill, it was, on discussion, resolved,—That, in the opinion of this meeting, the members of the county and the borough members should be requested to oppose Clause 7 of the Bill, by which it is proposed that the hours of labour at surface for mine children under the age of 15 years be restricted to six hours and a half, and that eight hours should be substituted.

THE NEW PRINCE OF WALES SLATE COMPANY

(LIMITED).—By Acts 1862 and 1867.
Capital £50,000, in 10,000 shares of £5 each.
£1 per share to be paid on application, and £1 10s. on allotment.
Upwards of 6000 shares are already appropriated.

JOHN FRANCIS, Esq., Bryndwrwen, Bangor.—CHAIRMAN.
BANKERS—METROPOLITAN BANK (Limited), Cornhill.
SECRETARY AND GENERAL MANAGER—THOMAS HARVEY, Esq., OFFICES.

ST. CLEMENT'S HOUSE, ST. CLEMENT'S LANE, E.C.

The directors are now prepared to receive applications for 2000 of the unappropriated shares on the terms above stated.

This is in no respect a speculation, but an established business, and a safe and profitable investment for capital. It may be confidently affirmed that no late quarry was ever offered to the public under such favourable circumstances, and the directors invite those who are not already aware of its high position to investigate its merits.

The slate is known throughout the kingdom, and is distinguished for every excellence of colour, purity, lightness, and strength, and is unsurpassed in any respect by any other slate in the Principality. The quarry has already produced several thousand pounds worth of slate, is in full working order, and is amply provided with every requisite in plant and machinery for carrying on the most extensive business. Slabs, of which there are thousands now on the quarry, can be supplied to any extent. The buildings and sawing and planing machinery are in perfect order, and of the best and most improved description.

Less than £2000 will now complete the incline, and bring the quarry into a large monthly profit. The local manager states that slates and slabs of the value of £500 per month can be immediately produced, and the production can be rapidly extended, as the quarry is yet only in its infancy.

Eight galleries, each 18 yards in depth, have been opened, and can be worked to an extreme depth of 300 yards without any lifting power whatever. The tip for rubbish is unlimited—in fact, it is not too much to say that, considered in all its aspects, no such quarry has been opened in Wales during the present century. There is abundance of water power for sawing and planing. The slates have been shipped, or sent by rail from Carnarvon to all parts.

Two of the directors represent the largest quarries in Wales, and, together with the general manager, hold between them nearly 2000 shares in this quarry. All rents and royalties have been purchased by the company. The property is upwards of a mile square, and is held on a lease for 40 years, granted by G. A. Huddart, Esq. By agreement, dated 14th September, 1868, between F. B. Smart and H. L. Hammack, and the company, paid-up shares are to be given as a full consideration for the purchase of the estate property.

There are barracks, provided with beds, stoves, and every requisite for the accommodation of 100 men, prospectuses, and shares (the latter accompanied by a cheque for the deposit) may be addressed to the Secretary, at the offices, St. Clement's House, St. Clement's Lane, London, E.C.

The 2000 shares will be allotted according to priority of application.
There are also, in a distant part of the property, other large beds of equally fine slate rock, which can be leased or sold. The sum of £5000, and a royalty of 1-10th, are also receivable by the company for a copper mine lately sold by them.

M. J. S. M. E. R. Y.,
ANALYTICAL CHEMIST,
SWANSEA.

THE MINING SHARE LIST.

BRITISH DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Total divs.	Per share.	Last paid.
1500	Alderley Edge, c. Cheshire*	10 0 0	—	—	10 6 8	0 5 0	Jan. 1869
200	Botalack, t. c. St. Just	91 5 0	270	—	544 5 0	0 16 0	May 1869
4000	Brookwood, c. Buckfastleigh	1 11 0	—	—	0 12 6	0 2 6	Aug. 1868
1000	Bronford, t. Cardigan*	12 0 0	—	—	11 9 0	0 12 0	April 1869
5094	Brydges, s. t. Cardigan	4 0 0	—	—	0 5 0	0 5 0	June 1869
6400	Cashwell, t. Cumberland*	2 19 0	—	—	0 3 0	0 1 6	Aug. 1868
1289	Cargill, s. t. Newlyn	15 5 7	17	15½ 16½	16 5 0	0 10 0	April 1869
1289	Chanticleer, t. Flint	0 7 8	—	—	0 1 0	0 0 6	Nov. 1868
2400	Cook's Kitchen, c. Illogan†	19 14 9	14	—	2 12 0	0 7 6	July 1869
809	Creechbrow and Penkelt, t.	7 10 0	—	—	2 5 0	0 1 5	April 1868
567	Cwm Erfin, t. Cardiganshire*	—	—	—	30 13 0	0 10 0	July 1869
128	Cymystwith, t. Cardiganshire*	60 0 0	—	—	55 10 0	0 2 0	Feb. 1869
2000	Darwen, t. Cardigan	300 0 0	—	—	177 0 0	0 10 0	July 1868
1024	Devon Gl. Consols, c. Tavistock†	1 0 0	165	—	1132 0 0	0 4 0	May 1869
565	Ding Dong, t. Gwulva†	49 14 6	25	—	3 10 0	0 1 0	May 1869
1432	Dolcoath, c. t. Camborne	31 4 6	125	—	224 2 6	0 3 0	June 1869
12800	Drake Walls, t. Calstock	2 10 0	—	—	0 19 0	0 1 0	July 1869
6144	East Caradon, c. St. Cleer†	2 14 6	7	—	14 11 6	0 2 0	July 1867
4000	East Darwen, t. Cardiganshire*	32 0 0	—	—	166 10 0	0 2 0	Mar. 1869
6400	East Pool, t. c. Pool, Illogan	0 9 0	—	—	9 6 3	0 3 3	July 1869
1906	East Wheel Lovell, t. Wendron	3 0 0	15	—	4 16 0	0 5 0	May 1869
2800	Foxdale, t. Isle of Man*	25 0 0	—	—	73 10 0	0 10 0	July 1869
5000	Frank Mills, t. Christow	3 18 6	4½	3½ 4	3 13 6	0 4 0	April 1869
3520	Gawton, c. Tavistock	3 10 6	—	—	0 3 0	0 3 0	Jan. 1868
15000	Great Laxey, t. Isle of Man*	4 0 0	18½	17½ 18½	10 15 0	0 10 0	June 1869
3000	Great Northern Manganese*	5 0 0	—	—	—	5 p.c.	Feb. 1869
5000	Great Wheal Vor, t. c. Helston	40 0 0	14	—	14 11 0	0 10 0	June 1869
1024	Hemstich, t. t. Near Liskeard	10 0 0	44	—	49 10 0	0 1 0	Feb. 1869
12000	Holmbush, t. t. Kelly Bray, c.	1 0 0	—	—	0 5 0	0 1 0	May 1869
165	Levant, c. t. St. Just	10 8 1	—	—	1099 0 0	0 4 0	Jan. 1869
400	Lisburne, t. Cardiganshire*	18 15 0	—	—	515 0 0	0 3 0	Mar. 1869
3000	Mace-y-Safu, t. Flint*	0 0 0	29	—	4 0 0	0 5 0	Oct. 1868
9000	Marke Valley, c. Caradon	4 10 6	8½	8 8½	5 9 0	0 5 0	July 1869
3000	Minera Boundary, t. Wrexham*	1 0 0	—	—	0 13 0	0 3 0	Mar. 1868
1000	Minera Mining Co., t. Wrexham*	25 0 0	—	—	253 13 6	0 5 0	May 1869
20000	Miners' Co., t. t. c. t. c.	1 0 0	10½	10 10½	0 16 0	0 1 6	July 1869
4000	Mynydd Iron Ore*	3 7 0	—	—	0 11 4	0 3 0	Feb. 1869
2000	North Levant, c. t. St. Just	10 12 0	—	—	0 5 0	0 5 0	Mar. 1869
200	Parys Mines, c. t. Angelsey*	50 0 0	—	—	162 10 0	0 2 0	Aug. 1869
5000	Penhalls, t. St. Agnes	3 0 0	—	—	0 6 6	0 4 0	April 1869
12800	Prince of Wales, c. Calstock	0 12 6	—	—	0 8 6	0 1 0	Nov. 1868
1120	Provide, c. t. t. t. c. t. c.	10 6 7	35	—	88 2 6	0 1 0	Mar. 1869
612	South Caradon, c. St. Cleer†	1 5 0	380	—	617 10 0	0 10 0	Mar. 1869
1024	Union, t. t. Cardigan	3 6 6	—	—	0 1 0	0 1 0	May 1869
937	Wh. Wh. Croft, c. Illogan	24 10 0	—	—	2 0 0	0 10 0	May 1869
496	So. Wh. Frances, c. Illog.†	18 18 9	14	—	374 13 6	0 1 0	Mar. 1868
242	Spearne Moor, t. St. Just	6 2 0	—	—	1 0 0	0 1 0	June 1869
940	St. Ives Consols, t. St. Ives†	10 15 0	—	—	0 10 0	0 10 0	May 1869
600	Summer Hill, t. Mold	3 18 6	—	—	2 5 6	0 5 0	Feb. 1868
6000	Thieroff, c. t. Pool, Illogan	9 0 0	16½	15½ 16	21 1 0	0 10 0	Mar. 1869
1200	Trin. Pool Cons., t. Helston	11 16 0	22	—	0 5 0	0 14 0	April 1869
12000	Van, t. Llanidloes	4 5 0	28	—	0 1 0	0 10 0	June 1869
3000	W. Chiverton, t. Perranzabuloe	10 0 0	48	—	35 7 6	0 2 0	May 1869
5000	West Godolphin, t. c. Breage	0 1 0	—	—	0 3 0	0 1 0	July 1869
2582	West Great Work, t. Breage	5 11 0	4	—	0 2 0	0 2 0	June 1869
412	West Wheel Frances, t. Illogan	106 15 0	52	—	3 0 0	0 10 0	July 1869
500	W. Wheel Seton, c. Camborne†	47 0 0	185	—	633 0 0	0 5 0	June 1869
612	Wheel Bassett, c. Illogan	5 2 6	—	—	632 10 0	0 1 0	June 1869
1024	Wheel Friendship, c. Tavistock	20 0 0	—	—	30 10 0	0 10 0	Nov. 1868
612	Wheel Jane, c. t. c.	10 15 0	—	—	24 10 0	0 10 0	May 1869
4295	Wheel Kitty, t. St. Agnes	5 6 6	5	—	3 18 0	0 5 0	May 1869
1024	Wheel Kitty, t. t. t. c.	3 10 6	7	—	10 12 6	0 10 0	July 1869
1024	Wheel Mary Ann, t. Menhenot	8 0 0	15	—	68 10 0	0 15 0	June 1869
1000	Wh. Mary Hutchins, t. t. c.	2 12 6	—	—	0 5 0	0 5 0	May 1869
80	Wheel Owles, t. St. Just	70 0 0	—	—	415 13 0	0 12 0	May 1869
536	Wheel Seton, t. c. Camborne	58 10 0	50	—	245 15 0	0 2 0	Feb. 1868
3000	Whitwell Sulphur, t. c.	0 5 0	—	—	1 0 0	0 10 0	Dec. 1867
17000	Wicklow, c. t. c.	2 10 0	10	—	49 6 0	0 5 0	Mar. 1869

FOREIGN DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Total divs.	Per share.	Last paid.
35000	Alaudillo, t. Spain*	2 0 0	—	—	0 6 6	0 2 0	Mar. 1869
5000	Australian, c. South Australia†	7 0 0	—	—	0 1 6	0 6 0	Aug. 1868
15000	Cape Colony, t. c.	0 10 0	—	—	3 17 6	0 15 0	Nov. 1868
30000	Central American Association*	0 10 0	—	—	0 6 0	0 1 0	July 1869
10000	Copiapu Mining Co., Chile†	16 10 0	2½	2½ 2½	0 4 0	0 4 0	April 1869
76162	Don Pedro North del Rey†	0 14 0	4½	4½ 4½	1 3 3	0 3 0	May 1869
70000	English and Australian, c.	2 10 0	—	—	—	0 0 9	Feb. 1869
25000	Fortuna, t. Spain*	2 0 0	2½	2 2½	1 14 0	0 3 0	Mar. 1869
20000	Gen. Mining Assoc., Nova Scotia†	20 0 0	—	—	23 10 0	0 15 0	June 1867
10000	Gomesa, t. Sardinia†	1 0 0	—	—	0 1 0	0 1 0	Aug. 1868
10000	Kapunda, t. c. t. c.	1 0 0	3	—	11 14 0	0 3 4	Mar. 1869
15000	Llanes, t. Spain*	3 0 0	—	—	10 percent.	—	Yearly.
50000	Panuello, c. Chile†	3 0 0	—	—	5 6 2	0 19 7	Dec. 1868
10000	Pontebland, s. t. France†	20 0 0	12½	11½ 12½	1 3 6	0 1 6	Jan. 1869
100000	Port Phillip, c. t. c.	1 0 0	—	—	10 percent.	—	Nov. 1868
12000	Scottish Australian Min. Co.†	1 0 0	—	—	10 percent.	—	Nov. 1868
11000	St. John del Rey, Brazil†	15 0 0	18	—	7½ percent.	—	Dec. 1867
15000	Vancover Coal Mining†	6 0 0	8	—	2 14 6	0 12 0	May 1869
50000	Victoria (London) [25000 £1 pd., 25000 12s. 6d. pd.]	1 0 0	—	—	0 9 7	0 7 0	July 1868
40000	West Canada Mining Co., c.	1 0 0	—	—	0 19 6	0 2 6	Mar. 1868

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. Mon.	Last Call.
5000	Anglo-Argentine, <i>g</i> , Argentine Republic*	1 0 0	1¼	1 ¼	..
100000	Anglo-Brazilian, <i>g</i> †	0 11 0	¾	1 ½	Nov. 1866
12500	Anglo-Italian, <i>g</i> †	0 15 0	..	..	Jan. 1868
20000	Australian United, <i>g</i>	1 0 0	..	..	Mar. 1868
2404	Burra Burra, <i>c</i> , South Australia†	5 0 0	..	30	..
20000	Capita, <i>s</i> , Mexico†	2 0 0	..	..	Jan. 1869
30000	Chontales, <i>g</i> , <i>c</i> , Nicaragua†	5 0 0	1½	1 1½	Mar. 1868
12000	Cobre Copper Company, <i>c</i> , Cuba†	4 0 0	..	..	Jan. 1868
5000	Chico Silver Mine, <i>c</i> , Reduction Company	5 0 0	..	..	Nov. 1866
40000	Fortune Copper Mining Co. of Western Australia	2 0 0	1½	1½	..
50000	Frontino and Bolivia, <i>g</i> , New Granada†	1 17 0	1½	1½	May 1868
150000	General Brazilian†	0 10 0	1½	¾	Feb. 1869
100000	Imperial Ottoman, <i>s</i> , Turkey*	1 0 0	¾	1½	Fully pd.
50000	Javali, <i>g</i> , Nicaragua	2 0 0	..	..	Jan. 1869
7927	Lusitania (Portugal)†	2 15 0	¾	¾	Dec. 1868
85640	Mariguita, <i>c</i> , New Granada	6 0 0	..	..	Feb. 1868
12500	Nerbudia Copper and Iron, <i>g</i> , Cuba†	4 0 0	..	..	Dec. 1867
10000	Quebrada, <i>c</i> , Venezuela	4 4 0	..	..	..
80000	Pestarena United, <i>g</i> , Italy†	2 17 6	1½	1½	1½
10178	Rhenish Consolidated, / (6000 £5 pd., 4178 £2 10s. pd.) .....	..	..	..	May 1866
100000	Rosa Grande, <i>g</i> , Brazil†	0 14 0	1¼	1½	June 1867
15000	San Pedro del Monte, <i>s</i> , Mexico†	4 0 0	..	..	Sept. 1866
10000	San Roque, I, Spain	5 0 0	..	..	Fully pd.
50000	Sao Vicente, Brazil†	0 6 0	¾	¾	Oct. 1868
10000	Taquaril, <i>g</i> , Brazil	0 25 0	¾	¾	Oct. 1868
117	United Mines, <i>c</i> , Mexico†	25 5 3	3	5 3½	May 1868
30000	Val Antigua, <i>g</i> , Italy*	1 26 ..	..	..	..
6000	Val Sassam, <i>s</i> , <i>c</i> , I, Italy†	8 0 0	..	..	Aug. 1868
45000	Victor Emanuel, <i>c</i> , Italy*	1 0 0	..	..	Fully pd.
80000	Worthing, <i>c</i> , South Australia†	1 0 0	¼	¾	Fully pd.
75000	Yorke Peninsula, South Australia	1 0 0	..	..	Fully pd.
45000	Yudanamutana, <i>c</i> , South Australia†	3 0 0	2	1½	Fully pd.